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PER QUARTER

Hebecong, W. 441, 1229, 1709

CHRISTMAS CARDS for friends at home should be posted by mail leaving here November 12th.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s selections of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS have arrived and include all the most ARTISTIC PRODUCTIONS of the year —  
RAPHAEL, TUCKER and FRANK'S Enslaved designs, painted on Satin, Irides and Porcelains,  
NEW JAPANESE PAINTED CARDS.  
A large variety of inexpensive CARDS.  
Orders are now being taken for L. C. Co.'s CELEBRATED TEA "THE CUMSHAW  
MINTURE."

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

**E. L. WOODIN,**

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to  
**ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,**

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation  
carries a Doctor and Stewardess.  
For further Particulars, apply to  
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## Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,  
LIMITED,  
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.DAKIN'S EMULSION OF PURE COD  
LIVER OIL.

FOR Phthisis, Colds, Coughs, Scrofula, Diseases of Children, and General Debility. This Emulsion is prepared on a large scale by means of the most improved machinery and with the purest ingredients. It is guaranteed to contain 50 per cent. of the finest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.

It is sweet and pleasant to the palate, and easily borne by the most delicate stomach, and is equal in every respect to any similar preparation sold, and at about half the price.

12-oz. Bottles ..... \$ 1.00.  
Per dozen ..... \$10.00.

DAKIN'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

This is the same Emulsion with the addition of the Hypophosphites.

12-oz. Bottles ..... \$ 1.00.  
Per dozen ..... \$10.00.

(Telephone No. 60.)

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 17th November, 1890. [52]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED  
WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY  
"SODAS"

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, free of Extra Charge, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS.  
Whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Emphits when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG," And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—  
PURE AERATED WATERS  
SODA WATER  
LEMONADE  
POTASH WATER  
SELTZER WATER

LITHIA WATER  
SARSAPARILLA WATER  
TONIC WATER  
GINGER ALE  
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,  
Hongkong, China, and Manila. [5]

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1890.

## TELEGRAMS.

MANCHESTER CANAL DAMAGED BY  
FLOODS.

LONDON, November 25th.  
Floods have severely damaged the constructive works of the Manchester Canal.

(From La Progres de Saigon.)

LONDON, November 9th.  
The enthusiasm with which M. Crispi and General Von Caprivi were received at Milan was entirely official, the inhabitants of the city did not even take part in the demonstrations. If Mr. Crispi counts on their sympathy he is mistaken. The intention of the National Bank of Poochow to put into circulation ten cent pieces, is now an accomplished fact. Two branches have been opened, but up to the present have done no business.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MR. E. F. W. WILKINSON, C.F., M.S.E.L., etc., has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Siamese Public Works Department.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Russell & Co.) that the "Union" Line steamer *Oxford* left Singapore yesterday for this port, and may be expected to arrive on the 3rd prox.

We have been favored with a copy of the following telegram which was received here this afternoon:—

Singapore, 1.30 p.m.  
"Latest crushing at Raub 310 tons estimated 700 ounces gold."

We hear that the "shan" line steamer *Tongshan* (Capt. Young) which arrived here from southern ports yesterday, will go over to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s dock at Hungnam where some slight defects in her engine-room department will be rectified, prior to departure from port on another voyage to the Straits.

MR. C. PRESTON GIBBONS, Chief Agent of the Siam Gold Fields and the Ruby and Sapphire Companies, arrived at Bangkok from London on the 15th inst. The Ruby Company was floated in London with a capital of £300,000. The *Bangkok Times* thinks that the shareholders will make a good thing out of it and "have a good time" in the sweet by and by.

A BANGKOK contemporary complains that it is completely overdone with exchanges, and protests thus:—"We are daily receiving papers from Europe and elsewhere marked 'Exchange,' and in reply we can only say that we have more exchanges than we have time to look over, and after we have looked over many of them we are no better off than before, so far as information is concerned." This doesn't apply to us of course.

THE half-yearly statement of accounts to 30th June last of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China shows a net profit after providing for bad and doubtful debts and including the balance brought forward, of £59,250 11s. 10d. Of this amount £18,750 is appropriated to payment of dividend for the half-year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, and £50,500 11s. 10d. is carried forward to present half-year.

THE Italian cruiser *Volturno* (Capt. Royle) arrived here yesterday from Europe. Since leaving home in March last the *Volturno* has visited Zanzibar, Bombay, the Seychelles and Saigon. She was built at Venice, carries a crew of 130 men, including 8 officers; is 162 ft. in length and 30 feet in breadth. Tonnage 1,050 gross; horsepower 1,000; and has engines of double expansion type which are capable of driving her at the rate 12 knots per hour.

THE British North Borneo boundary question has advanced a stage further by the Netherlands Government giving wider scope to the points raised. It seeks to bring about a settlement of boundaries not on the East Coast alone, but throughout the whole breadth of Borneo so as to mark off the Netherlands possessions from those of Britain. The new Sultan of Bulungan has declared his readiness to accept any boundary which the Dutch Government may fix between his territory and that of the British North Borneo Co.

THE "orders of the day," at the Sanitary Board Meeting to-morrow afternoon are:—Report on Cemetery; By-laws under sub-section 18 of Ordinance 24 of 1887; By-laws under sub-section 19 of Ordinance 24 of 1887; Correspondence re Sheep and Swine Depots; Agenda—Letter from Messrs. Butterfield & Swire regarding sanitary matters at Quarry Bay. Letter from Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. regarding a sewer at East Point. Mortality Returns for weeks ended the 15th and 22nd November. Reports having reference to:—(1) drainage of 49 and 51, Queen's Road Central; (2) drainage of a residence on Inland Lot 574; (3) drainage of residence on Inland Lot 795.

News was received here from Bangkok to-day setting forth that owing to long-continued drought the price of rice (second quality) has reached \$1.82 per picul, market firm, while freights to Hongkong have declined considerably being now 12 cents per picul for rice as against 25 cents monthago. These items of news are of interest in view of the scarcity of rice at Canton and the fact that we shall probably find Bangkok merchants sending large orders for rice to Hongkong before the end of year. At the present time common rice is fetching \$1.71 per picul while the 12 cents a picul less than the same quality of the Oriental "staple of life" is realising in Siam. Rice is still arriving at Whampoa in large quantities from Wuhu where, it is said, the harvest has been unusually bountiful. Freights from Yangtze grain ports to the "southern capital" have dropped slightly during the past fortnight, but owing to the ever-increasing demand and the continuance of the drought in the province of Kwangtung there is every prospect of the present rate being maintained, and probably a good deal higher. The winter advances. Some of the native merchants are, we hear, now holding large stocks of rice here owing to their conviction that prices can advance considerably both at Canton and in Bangkok at no very distant date.

FROM an advertisement in another column it will be observed that a new and important institution has been formed under the style of "The Institution of Marine Engineers of Hongkong." Such an institution as the one that has now been formed, doubtless supplies a long-felt want and will be warmly supported by that important, large and eminently useful portion of the world's communities known as mechanical engineers. Mr. David Gillies, M.I.N.A., Chairman of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company is President of the Institute, and Messrs. James Wootton, R.N., George Peckley and Robert Cook are the Vice-Presidents. A strong Organising Committee consisting of Messrs. A. Bain, Chairman, W. G. Allen, J. W. Croker, A. Crawford, W. F. McIntosh, E. J. Main, D. J. Patrick, A. Gillanders, J. G. Glandwater, A. McAtyrea, and D. MacDonald has been elected, and a meeting of the subscribers is convened to be held at No. 16, Praya Central, on the evening of Tuesday next, the 2nd of December, at 8 o'clock, to consider the report of the Committee entrusted with the formation of the Institution, and the election of regular officers for the ensuing year. Through the business of this meeting will be strictly confined to the consideration of the subscribers, the Committee wish it to be known that all engineers are particularly invited to attend. Mr. J. W. Kew and Mr. W. H. Walker have been appointed Treasurer and Secretary respectively.

THE crops in the Shooching district of Kwangtung province have been harvested and turned out a serious failure, the straw being good enough but the ear in nearly all cases is found to be small and shrivelled up, through lack of sufficient water in the paddy fields.

A MACAO *Waiying* Lottery ticket seller has, says the *Kwang-Pao*, been captured by the guards at Chienshan, who arrested him as a suspicious character and were delighted to find they had got a prize; that is to say, if the Canton *Waiying* Farmer stamps up the reward he has offered for the apprehension of agents of the opposition lottery established in the "Holy City" by permission of the Macao Authorities.

COMMENTING on the general Frank Lincoln's performance in Bangkok, the *Mercantile Gazette* says:—"Roars of laughter and thunders of applause rewarded Mr. Lincoln's clever performance at the Oriental Hotel on Monday evening last. The inimitable manner in which he mimicked babies, irate paters, apologetic old warriors, stumpy orators and gurgling old maids, provoked constant peals of merriment; and the way he imitated the drawing of corks and gurgling of liquids, (stronger than water) caused many present to have a great desire to go and see 'that man.' A couple of off-centurians, who would have been seized as a wiser and more prudent at the stake; now, however, heroes round the world creating a huge sensation all the time."

ON the 16th ultimo we published a paragraph on the alleged unfair treatment which the steamer *Tongshan* had received at the hands of the shipbrokers of Tournon. Our "para" was based on information received from the local agents of the steamer and was, of course, written in good faith. Two days later we published a letter from the Captain of the *Tongshan* disclaiming having met with any unfair treatment at the hands of Tournonites, saying, in fact, that he had received every assistance from them. We backed this up with an editorial note stating how gladly we published the contradiction and explained the source of our information. To-day we have received two communications from correspondents at Tournon asking us to do what we have already done, viz. to contradict our first paragraph. As explained this has been done already.

AT the Harbour Office this morning, before Commander Rumsey R.N., D. O'Keefe, master of the British schooner *Santa Cruz*, was charged by an able seaman of the same ship, named Charles Hausau, with having assaulted him while on the high seas on the 17th of October last. Mr. George of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Masters' office appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Hastings of Messrs. Wotton and Deacons' office defended. It appears from the evidence that on the 17th of October last, while at sea, the complainant was at the wheel, and a dispute arising between him and Capt. O'Keefe resulted in the latter striking him a sharp blow in the face with his first which knocked him down. Mr. Hastings asked for an adjournment for the purpose of calling witnesses but his Worship refused, and said that he was of opinion that there had been an assault committed. He considered the defendant was not justified in what he had done, but it did not seem to have been a very serious case and he would therefore impose a fine \$35 with the alternative of 14 days imprisonment, with hard labour. Mr. George asked for an order for costs which his Worship refused.

AN interesting case arising out of the late tailors' strike in this colony came on for hearing before Mr. Wise at the Police Court this morning. Leung Kwong, master-tailor of Queen's Road Central, charged a number of journeymen tailors with unlawfully using threats of violence to his employees with intent to hinder and prevent them from their work on the 12th instant. Mr. Mossop appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Wotton defended the "unlucky" defendants. It transpired evidence that the three defendants came to the complainant's shop on the 12th instant and calling Chun Tai and another of his workmen down to the shop ordered them to knock off work at once, under penalty of a severe thrashing. The man continued to work that day but on the 13th inst. he did not turn up. There had, the complainant said, been a strike amongst the journeymen tailors of Hongkong, and the man who had been threatened was not a member of the union, or guild. Prior to the strike he, in common with other master tailors, had received a written notice from the union wherein was set forth that an increase of pay must be granted. The master tailors refused to grant the increase except in the case of some 13 members of the union. The profits in the trade were set down to a very fine point, there being for instance, no more than two cents profit to the masters on the stitching together of a gentleman's coat. The case was remanded until Saturday, bail being fixed in one surety of \$100 for each of the defendants.

THE Prefect or Wuchow has addressed a memorial to H.E. the Viceroy, says the *Kwang-Pao*, praying that the duties, duties, battery tax, &c. levied on cotton yarn on its way through Canton to Wuchow may be reduced one-half. There are two things, he says, to be considered in imposing taxes, not to make them too light lest the revenue suffer, and not to make them too heavy lest you destroy the trade, and he is strongly of opinion that Government have erred in increasing the levies on yarn for when the trade passes through the Custom house and the duties are levied, scarcely a bale has been brought there this autumn. The trade is simply annihilated by the recent additional taxation, not only to the detriment of the dealers, but the serious loss of the people, who cannot get the supplies of cotton yarn on which they have long been dependent in their various industries. There is possibly some exaggeration in the suggestion that the over-taxation is absolutely killing the trade, the falling off in the yarn business at Wuchow being due in a great measure to this fact, that since the imposition of the battery tax, the trade has been almost entirely paralysed. Increasing quantities of yarn have lately been imported into that province through Tonkin, where the French wisely foster the trade with a view to diverting the trade to Haiphong, and the yarn imported via Hongkong pays one-fifth less import duty to China than that passing through the Customs here thus enabling Canton *Wuchow* and battery tax altogether. "The falling off in the receipts at the Wuchow Customs House and barriers has lately been made of the large sum that has to be accounted for also by the trade, which is already hampered, will be seriously affected. His Excellency's answer has not leaked out so far, but it is to be hoped it will not be to the effect that the state of the Customs and left revenue at Wuchow is little moment to him compared to his beloved battery tax here."

THE Portuguese gun-boat *Rio Lima* (Capt. C. M. da Silva) arrived here from Macao this afternoon.

MESSRS. Butterfield & Swire inform us that the Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Cyclops*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday afternoon, and is due on the 3rd prox.

## EMBEZZLEMENT BY A BAILIFF.

## COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

At the Police Court this morning the case of J. S. Xavier late assistant bailiff of the Supreme Court who absconded in May last with over \$1,000, monies belonging to the local Supreme Court, came before Mr. Wodehouse. Mr. Johnson, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, the prisoner being undefended. Mr. Johnson in opening the case said that the prisoner was charged with embezzling on the 24th of May last, two 400-rate sums of money, \$363.25 and \$33.50, which were paid into his hands and never accounted for.

Mr. Sangster, Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, said he remembered, signing a writ of execution in suit number 480 on the 24th of May last. It was directed to the bailiff and the sum endorsed on it was \$393.25. He handed the writ to Mr. Sales, usher of the Supreme Court. The writ directed that the money was to be paid into court, but it never was. He understood the prisoner was at his office on the 27th of May but he did not see him. The prisoner gave no warning that he was going to leave his work, and the writ of execution was never returned.

Mr. V. O. Sales, usher of the Supreme Court, said he remembered Mr. Sangster giving him a writ of execution in suit 480 endorsed to levy \$363.25 on the 24th of May last, after being signed sealed and entered, he gave the writ to the prisoner for execution on the 24th of May.

An Indian merchant residing at 27, Gage Street said, that he remembered Mr. Apar (now deceased) and the prisoner coming to his house and Mr. Apar told him that he wanted some money. Witness told him to fill in a promissory order for the amount required and he would pay it. This was done and he paid Mr. Apar \$363.25 which he afterwards saw Mr. Apar hand to the prisoner, who signed the order produced.

Mr. F. Howell, chief bailiff of the Supreme Court, said he remembered that on the 21st of May last a restraint warrant was placed in his hands, it was signed by Mr. Barff, and it directed him to seize the goods and chattels in the house of Mr. E. B. Wolff. He did so that day and left watchmen in possession of the goods until the afternoon of the 23rd of May when he sent the prisoner over to Mr. Wolff's house to serve two summonses, and also to explain to Mr. Wolff that the amount due on the restraint warrant was \$93.50 which prisoner was to receive, after which the watchmen left the premises. On the 24th, when prisoner came to the office, witness asked him if he had received the \$93.50 and he said he had. Witness did not remember seeing the prisoner at the Supreme Court after the 24th of May.

The Supreme Court sheriff stated that monies received from the writ under restraint were paid in to him and he entered them in the cash book. There was no entry about the 24th of May last, or since, for the two sums of \$363.25 and \$33.50. Those sums had not been paid in. The prisoner was at his office on the 24th but he had not seen him since. If the prisoner had paid these amounts they would have been entered in the cash book.

Mr. F. Howell re-called, said the prisoner was assistant bailiff of the Supreme Court and drew a regular salary. His duties were to serve summonses and execute writs, and on receipt of money to hand it over to the sheriff. The serving of the two writs in question was a part of his ordinary duties.

The prisoner, after being cautioned in the usual way, made the following statement:—On Friday the 23rd of May last, at 4 p.m., Mr. Howell told him to go over to Yau-mat-lai to serve two summonses and receive the amount of \$33.50 from Mr. Wolff, and then dismiss the watchmen who were in charge there. He received the amount of \$33.50 and when he came back to his office he found the door closed. He kept the money until the following day to hand it to the sheriff, but Mr. Sales, in the morning, handed him a writ of execution against Mr. Apar, to be served at once, and he went forth with it to find Mr. Apar, but he was unable to see him until 12.30 p.m. When returning to the Supreme Court he met him in the corridor of the residence of an Indian Merchant in Gage Street where they waited until 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the said merchant, who then came in and shortly after the money (\$33.50) was paid to him and he signed the order. It was then too late to return to the Court, so after serving several summonses he put the money in his pocket together with some documents and went to the Victoria Hotel where he read the papers and then went home. That was about 6 o'clock. Upon arrival at home he looked in his pockets and found that the money and summonses were gone.

The prisoner further stated that if he had had any intention of stealing the money there were three days in which he could have made his escape. He went to the Registrar's office on the 27th of May with the intention of telling him of his bad luck, in losing the money, but fearing he would be arrested and charged, he had not the courage to do so.

His Worship then committed the prisoner for trial at the December Criminal Sessions.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

## THE LATE REGATTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir,—Hoping that you will kindly allow me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to say a few words about the late Regatta, which took place yesterday afternoon at the Argyle and Southern Highlanders Regatta. There were seven boats competing in this race, the *R.E. Gigs*, "Submarine Miners," being one of them.

After a fairly good start the boats got away well together, the *R.E.* boat being considerably "hedged" by two others, pulled by crews of the A. & S. H's. The *R.E.* gig was in the leading number, closely followed by the two boats mentioned above, so close in fact, that the oars of the men fouled several times. When the boats were abreast of the Godowns, one of the A. & S. H's. boats hauled ahead, the *R.E.* gig and thereby locked their oars for the few moments, the consequence being that the Naval gigs, who had the inside water, won. The crew of the *R.E.* gig claimed a foul, but notwithstanding this the Navy boats were placed first and second—no decision being arrived at as to who should be awarded third place.

Now, after this, I would ask anyone who may be interested in sport and fair play, if the action of fouling, not accidental bear in mind should not have caused them to be disqualified? The whole thing seemed to me, from the commencement of the race, as if it were pre-arranged. As they were not able to pass the Judge's Boat, first, they fell back on the principle of get in, never mind how, but get in!

Thanking you for kindly inserting this, I remain, Sir, Yours, etc., A SPECTATOR.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1890.  
(We ventilate our correspondent's views—as is our invariable custom—but at the same time, think he is decidedly rough on the men of the gallant gists.)

## JAPAN'S MILITARY FORCES.

The Japanese army was organised, we learn from a recent issue of the *Choya Shimun*, with the idea of being able to put into the field, at any moment, two hundred thousand troops of all arms, consisting of the men with the colours and the First and Second Reserves. But the strength of the First and Second Reserves at present does not amount to even one half of the contemplated establishment, and the cavalry is so deficient in numbers that it does not represent the force required to serve with the colours alone. It is stated that if the three bodies, namely, the troops with the colours and the First and Second Reserves, were mobilised to-morrow barely a hundred and forty thousand men would be found available, and that the Military authorities look forward to ten years as the time that must elapse before the original scheme can be fully carried out. Among officers holding high rank, as generals and colonels, some are not acquainted with the systems of strategy and tactics employed in the present era, and among junior officers some have had no actual experience in the field though their standard of education is high. Sufficient care, too, has not been exercised to devise a system of promotion by merit, and the result is that good soldiers find themselves holding rank inferior to that of men who are by no means their equals in military attainments and capacity. With regard to the private soldier, there is no doubt that the system of training has the effect of transforming them from rough and uncouth beings into well set up men with a certain amount of education, and that the new scheme of conscription exercises a beneficial influence on the masses of the nation. But it may be doubted whether the men are not distinguished by immorality and love of display rather than by courage and steadiness. Drunken soldiers are too often seen reeling before wine-shops or lounging in casinos. An imperial ordinance was issued recently regulating the Army's effective during time of peace. The force is to be as follows:—Infantry, 4 regiments of Imperial Bodyguard and 24 Provincial regiments. Cavalry, 1 regiment of Imperial Bodyguard and 6 Provincial regiments. Artillery, Field Artillery, 1 regiment of Imperial Bodyguard and 6 Provincial regiments; Fort Artillery, 4 regiments; Engineers, 1 battalion of Imperial Bodyguard and 6 Provincial battalions. Military Band, 1 Company to the Imperial Bodyguard and each Provincial Division. Islands' defence force (*Yoshi Kishi Tai*), 1 company for defense of Tsushima Island, Colonial troops in the Hokkaido, 4 battalions of Infantry, 1 battalion of cavalry, 1 battalion of Artillery and 1 battalion of Engineers. A regiment of Infantry is to comprise 1,721 officers and men; a regiment of Imperial Bodyguard, 1,650 officers and men; a regiment of Field Artillery, 720 officers and men; a regiment of Imperial Bodyguard Artillery, 493 officers and men; a regiment of Fort Artillery, 1,686 officers and men; a battalion of Engineers 408 officers and men; a battalion of Imperial Bodyguard, Engineers, 382 officers and men; a Company, 212 officers and men; a company connected with the Imperial Bodyguard, 473 officers and men; a Military Band, 52 officers and men; a battalion of Island Defence Force, 261 officers and men; a battalion of Cavalry, 160 officers and men; a battalion of Artillery, 120 officers and men, and of Engineers the same.

MR. MUNDELLA'S OPINIONS.  
Mr. Mundella, addressing his constituents in the Brighton District of Sheffield on Friday, condemned the McKintley Tariff Act, and said he knew nothing more calculated to hamper trade and make the ordinary transactions of business difficult and uncertain. He believed the Act would disappoint its friends and would prove excessively oppressive to the consumer, and that it would create widespread alarm in the United States.

## DEFECTS IN THE BILL.

The *Times*' New York correspondent wired under date the 23rd ulto:—  
It is believed that fatal defects have been discovered in the new Tariff Act, and a protest against the operation of the Act is being prepared by the leading constitutional lawyers acting on behalf of a large number of prominent importers. Senator M'Pherson first discovered the alleged defects, one of which is said to be fatal, and is contained in section 30. This section was passed by the House, and was struck out by the Senate, but was finally restored by the Conference Committee. In the engrossed Bill is printed a note, reading:—"Section 30 restored," but in the Bill passed by both Houses and signed by the President most of this section is omitted. Senators M'Pherson and Carlisle believe that the omission violates the whole Bill, and the best legal talent of the country will be engaged in the contest. The following are declared to be the grounds upon which the fight to establish the illegality of the Bill will be made:—

First, that by the passage of the McKintley Bill the old Tariff Law of 1883 was not repealed. Second, that the alleged "Act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports and for other purposes," purported to have been approved October 1, 1890, never passed the House of Representatives and the Senate.

## THE MCKINLEY TARIFF BILL.

We take the following extracts from *The Times* of the 24th ultimo as they throw considerable light upon the objects and ultimate results of this important measure which appears to have been equally deceptive to the apostles of protection and free-trade alike in the United States and elsewhere. Writing from Abinger under date of the 16th ultimo Mr. T. H. Farrer says:—

"The McKintley Bill must be of great portent, for it seems to have dazzled both the friends and foes of protection. It has frightened foreign protectionist countries in Europe and our own protectionist colonies into very odd and angry recriminations against a policy which, in virtually their own, it has drawn a homily on the evils of prohibition from the *St. James' Gazette*. It makes Colonel Howard Vincent chuckle with boyish delight over the help which an angry spirit of retaliation may give to his pet project of protectionist reciprocity, which would exclude American corn and raw produce, and make the food of his constituents dearer, and still further restrict their market, in order to enrich English landowners and to help colonies which now exclude our English goods with almost as much jealousy as the United States themselves. This measure has led, even you, Sir, to attribute to its promoters feelings of hostility to this country, when, in all probability, they were wholly absorbed in domestic jobbery. It has given deep cause for regret to many true friends of self-government, who see that a 'pure democracy' is capable of acts of jobbery as gross, and of acting as fully as suicidal, as have been committed by absolute monarchs or by oligarchies."

"Is there any reason why we should be thus started? The McKintley Law, absurd as it is, is only the natural and logical outcome of the economical policy which the United States have been pursuing ever since their civil war. Taxes on consumption, proposed originally for purposes of revenue, under circumstances of exceptional difficulty, were found to protect particular interests, and those interests succeeded in getting them continued and extended. Other interests, prejudiced by this protection, demanded protection too, and obtained it, until the whole country has become enveloped in a web of protection, and the only unprotected industries are those to which the States need fear no competition. To those who wish to understand the earlier stages of the process I would recommend 'The History of the Present Tariff' written by Tausig, and published by Putnam in 1875. He may now add a final chapter."

"Surely the true lesson to be learnt from this measure is an obvious one—namely, that if we wish to avoid the most absurd extremes of protection and prohibition, we must jealously and anxiously beware of the first step downwards. That step once taken, the policy of protecting once admitted, further progress on the same downward path is inevitable. The perilous privilege which you give to one class must in common justice be given to others. This is the true reason why John Stuart Mill's defence of protection to industry in young communities has been so dangerous and mischievous. This is the reason why free-traders protest so anxiously against measures which may appear to be trifling or even to be plausible; against protection to the bottling of wine; against retaliation upon bounty-fug; against differentiation in favour of British colonies. This is the reason why they regard with jealousy and anxiety all proposals for new taxes on consumption. A false step once taken leads to other false steps; till we reach to the bottom. *Obsta principibus!*"

"Let me end this letter with a vivid picture of the present state of feeling in the States, given to me by one of the shrewdest of the many agreeable Americans who have recently visited us with their presence. He said to me, 'I am a Vermont man, and all my farming neighbours have their lives made costly to them by our system of protection; but, said he, 'I shall go to my nearest neighbour and say to him, 'Sir, I am going to agitate for the overthrow of our Republican institutions and the introduction of despotism, and he will reply, 'Agitate if you please, Sir; I have my farm to manage.' And then I shall go to him and say, 'I am going to destroy the Christian religion and to introduce atheism and anarchy, and he will say quickly to me, 'Destroy it if you will, that is no business of mine.' But then I shall go to him and say, 'I am going to advocate a moderate reduction of our enormous protective duties,' and he will get up at once and say to me, 'Then, Sir, I shall go and get down my rifle.'"

"And yet," said my friend, "it will not be long, I cannot tell how long, before our people will look back upon this delusion of protection just as we now look back upon our forefathers' belief in witchcraft."

Colonel Howard Vincent raises afresh a bogie which I thought had long been laid, even in the fair trade nursery. He is terribly frightened because we have been buying \$330,000,000 worth of foreign goods, and have been selling only \$169,000,000 worth of English goods. If we have bought \$330,000,000 worth of foreign goods (chiefly food and raw material) with \$169,000,000 worth of English manufactured goods, we have paid for the surplus \$161,000,000 worth of money which the countries owe us, and with the use of our shipping it is certainly no sign of a decadence in our wealth and prosperity."

MR. MUNDELLA'S OPINIONS.  
Mr. Mundella, addressing his constituents in the Brighton District of Sheffield on Friday, condemned the McKintley Tariff Act, and said he knew nothing more calculated to hamper trade and make the ordinary transactions of business difficult and uncertain. He believed the Act would disappoint its friends and would prove excessively oppressive to the consumer, and that it would create widespread alarm in the United States.

## DEFECTS IN THE BILL.

The *Times*' New York correspondent wired under date the 23rd ulto:—  
It is believed that fatal defects have been discovered in the new Tariff Act, and a protest against the operation of the Act is being prepared by the leading constitutional lawyers acting on behalf of a large number of prominent importers. Senator M'Pherson first discovered the alleged defects, one of which is said to be fatal, and is contained in section 30. This section was passed by the House, and was struck out by the Senate, but was finally restored by the Conference Committee. In the engrossed Bill is printed a note, reading:—"Section 30 restored," but in the Bill passed by both Houses and signed by the President most of this section is omitted. Senators M'Pherson and Carlisle believe that the omission violates the whole Bill, and the best legal talent of the country will be engaged in the contest. The following are declared to be the grounds upon which the fight to establish the illegality of the Bill will be made:—

First, that by the passage of the McKintley Bill the old Tariff Law of 1883 was not repealed. Second, that the alleged "Act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports and for other purposes," purported to have been approved October 1, 1890, never passed the House of Representatives and the Senate.

## THE MCKINLEY TARIFF BILL.

We take the following extracts from *The Times* of the 24th ultimo as they throw considerable light upon the objects and ultimate results of this important measure which appears to have been equally deceptive to the apostles of protection and free-trade alike in the United States and elsewhere. Writing from Abinger under date of the 16th ultimo Mr. T. H. Farrer says:—

"The McKintley Bill must be of great portent, for it seems to have dazzled both the friends and foes of protection. It has frightened foreign protectionist countries in Europe and our own protectionist colonies into very odd and angry recriminations against a policy which, in virtually their own, it has drawn a homily on the evils of prohibition from the *St. James' Gazette*. It makes Colonel Howard Vincent chuckle with boyish delight over the help which an angry spirit of retaliation may give to his pet project of protectionist reciprocity, which would exclude American corn and raw produce, and make the food of his constituents dearer, and still further restrict their market, in order to enrich English landowners and to help colonies which now exclude our English goods with almost as much jealousy as the United States themselves. This measure has led, even you, Sir, to attribute to its promoters feelings of hostility to this country, when, in all probability, they were wholly absorbed in domestic jobbery. It has given deep cause for regret to many true friends of self-government, who see that a 'pure democracy' is capable of acts of jobbery as gross, and of acting as fully as suicidal, as have been committed by absolute monarchs or by oligarchies."

"Is there any reason why we should be thus started? The McKintley Law, absurd as it is, is only the natural and



Britain, and (3) that the Imperial connection was necessary for the safety and highest well-being of the colonies from a detailed study of a relation to the defence of the Empire of—

(1) Canada, as furnishing a basis which enables us to command the North Atlantic and North Pacific; as giving an alternative military route to the East; as making possible a line of telegraphic communication around the Empire, passing only over British soil, and as a centre of food supply; (2) Australia and New Zealand, as securing, by their defended coastal naval stations, our dominance in the Southern Hemisphere; as necessary to the completion of the circle of telegraphic communication around the Empire; as furnishing a possible basis of support in food, horses, and men, for the defence of India, and, as a community of exceptional wealth and energy, deeply interested in the safety of the great trade routes; (3) South Africa: As containing the points most essential to the security of our Indian and Australian commerce in time of war, and as an alternative military route should the Suez Canal be closed. The concluding remarks of the lecturer related to the permanent political unity of the Empire should be striven for as offering the greatest security in the event of war and also as the strongest guarantee of peace.

Baron H. de Worms pointed out that our colonial possessions, generally, were strengthening their defences, and said that Her Majesty's Government had done their best to further the cause of colonial defence not only by the expenditure of money, but by the formation of a defensive committee representing naval, military, and colonial departments. —*Exchange.*

## MIND AND MUSCLE.

## HOW WOMEN MAY BE BEAUTIFUL.

Miss Mabel Jenness, sister of the dress reformer, Annie Jenness Miller, and who, like her sister is a handsome woman with a good figure, declared in a recent lecture, that it is a woman's own fault if she is not pretty. Ugliness, she says, is nine times out of ten, the result of indolence and carelessness. Of course beauty of feature one owes to nature, but a fine, clear skin, bright eyes, a good figure and glowing healthfulness will go far toward making any woman pretty, and all these she can have if she wishes to—

But the trouble is, she declares, that while most women long for beauty, very few are energetic enough to take the means to secure it. She herself, she says, has been thin, sallow, and roundshouldered; that now her back is straight as an arrow, her cheeks and lips rosy, and her whole body plump and well shaped, and that she owes every bit of this to her own exertions and to her determination to be beautiful. She wears, of course, her sister's reform garments; but that, she says, is a matter of preference, and that all that is necessary is a sensible method of dressing, not too tight around the waist, nor fastened too close about the chest, which prevents it being thrown out, and interferes with the play of the lungs, and no tight sleeves, garters, or shoes. All that is needed after that is—first, a proper amount of sleep, because if stunted if the limpid brightness goes out of the eyes, black hollows come under them, and the skin becomes dry and withered-looking, while wrinkles appear in battalions. Then there must be good food, which is simple, plentiful and easily digested, and must be eaten three times a day. Frequent bathing and rubbings are necessary, but the best thing is exercise—not merely tiring one's self out, but the use of special movements calculated to produce certain definite results. Women who wish to preserve the slenderness and contour of their waists and figure, must first begin by learning to stand well, and that means the throwing forward and upward of the chest, the flattening of the back, with the shoulder blades held in their proper places and a definite curving in of the small of the back, which throws the weight of the whole body upon the hips. No one in the world holds herself so well as an athletic English girl, and one may see by examining the photographs of the famous London beauties. Much of their beauty lies in their proud carriage, the delicate erectness of their figures and the fine poise of their heads. The same aristocratic carriage, Miss Jenness declares, is within the reach of any American girl who takes the pains to have it; it is only the question of a few years of eternal vigilance, never relaxing her watchfulness over herself, and, sitting or standing, always preserving her erectness and poise; the result being that at the end of that time it has become second nature to her, and she never afterward loses it. This is the great measure preserves the figure, because it keeps the muscles firm and well strung, and prevents the sinking down of the flesh around the waist and hips, so common in women over thirty, and which it is perfectly easy to escape. Another thing to avoid is a bad habit in going upstairs, which most women do, bent forward with the chest contracted, which, as well as an indolent, slouchy manner of walking, is injurious to the heart and lungs. Miss Jenness weighs over 145 pounds, but her waist measure is nearly 27 inches, and bust 36, and she gives an impression of slenderness, which she declares is the result of well-balanced proportions, which she retains through the merit of her daily waist movements, consisting of bending slowly from the waist and hip to one side, and then to the other; then diagonally, swinging the body upon the hips, like a pivot, in slow circles in every direction. This strengthens all the muscles in such a way that no woman who does it faithfully need ever fear to lose the roundness and delicacy of her waist. There are movements for strengthening the back, such as leaning forward without bending the knees until the tips of the fingers touch the floor, and the hands upon the hips, stretching as far back as the muscles will allow. There are drills for developing the chest, rounding the arms and legs, rendering the thin throat full and columbine by steady, rapid motions of the head up and down, back and forth, right and left. To the thin women she recommends the eating of coarse bread, grains and fruit, and to drink sweet milk every night before retiring. They are to walk a great deal in the open air and go through the exercises she has recommended. To the fat women she recommends baths in tepid water, the eating of cresses, lettuce and the same exercises suggested to the thin ones, for it is only loose and flabby flesh that is repulsive, and a woman firm and well proportioned can afford much more amplitude. But all these things she declares depend upon a woman's earnestness in performing them. If she really wishes to be beautiful, this will accomplish it. —*N. Y. Press.*

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, for *Rickets, Marasmus* and all wasting disorders of children, is very remarkable in its results. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following:—“I have tried Scott's Emulsion in cases of wasting in young children, and I am of opinion that it is a valuable preparation for such cases. The children take it and ask for more, and the good effects are apparent. I consider it far superior to ordinary Cod Liver Oil.”—*MARSHALL, M.R.C.S., Sec. 143, Grange Road, Bermondsey, S.E. Any Chemist can supply it.—A.S. Watson & Co. (Ld.), Agents in Hongkong and China.*—*Advt.*

IN from two to three minutes, by the Pulcometer, Engineering Co.'s Champion Hand Ice-Making Machine. NO FREEZING POWDERS REQUIRED. Will Ice Carrots in one minute, and make Black Ice and Ice Cream, Ice Sparkling Wines, Soda Water, Beer, etc. The No. 1 Machine is very portable and compact—Measurements 24" by 18" by 12". The No. 2 Machine can be seen and tried, and prices ascertained at the Office, No. 12, D'Almeida Street. All Machines tested by actual Ice-making before delivery. G. RENNIE STEWART, Agent, Hongkong. [1219]

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Falconer &amp; Co.'s Register.)

|                  |       |
|------------------|-------|
| Barometer—p.m.   | 30.14 |
| Thermometer—p.m. | 79.07 |
| Thermometer—p.m. | 78.06 |
| Thermometer—p.m. | 77.05 |
| Thermometer—p.m. | 76.04 |
| Thermometer—p.m. | 75.03 |
| Thermometer—p.m. | 74.02 |
| Thermometer—p.m. | 73.01 |
| Thermometer—p.m. | 72.00 |
| Thermometer—p.m. | 71.00 |
| Thermometer—p.m. | 70.00 |

## Today's Advertisements.

## THEATRE ROYAL.

## CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

## FAREWELL PERFORMANCES!

## GRACIE PLAISTED'S "MY SWEET HEART" COMPANY.

Mr. CHAS. HARDING has much pleasure in announcing to Residents and others of Hongkong, that

TO-NIGHT,

THURSDAY, 27th November,

is set apart for his

FAREWELL BENEFIT

when will be produced Grand Double Bill,

"MARTHA" and "MANOLA,"

kindly assisted by Mr. C. H. GRACE and

Leading Amateurs.

Under the patronage of

Major-General J. BEVAN EDWARDS, C.B.,

and Staff.

Box Plan at Messrs. KELLY &amp; WALSH'S,

CHAS. HARDING,

Manager.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1890. [1607]

## THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR LONDON.

## THE Company's Steamship.

Geo. L. Castle, Commander, will be despatched

above TO-MORROW, the 28th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1890. [1614]

## "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## FOR HAVRE, LONDON, HAMBURG, AND ANTWERP.

## THE Steamship

Captain Camling, will be despatched as above,

on or about the 8th December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1890. [1456]

## "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

## THE Steamship

Captain Davies, will be despatched as above,

on or about the 15th December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1890. [1415]

## DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR SWATOW, AMOY, &amp; KUCHINOTZU.

## THE Company's Steamship

Captain Harris, will be despatched for the

above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 30th inst., at

DAWN.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPEIRA &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1890. [1625]

## Intimations.

## THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given to Holders of the

Shares in the above Company, bearing the

Numbers specified below that unless the

Call of Fifteen Dollars per Share, due on the

17th day of July, 1890, be paid together with

interest thereon at the rate of 12 1/2 per annum

from the said due date, to the Hongkong and

Shanghai Banking Corporation on or before the

17th day of December, 1890, the said shares will

be liable to be FORFEITED, and under the

provision of Section X, Subsection VIII of the

Articles of Association of the Company, the

Board will pass the necessary resolution for the

Forfeiture of the said shares Nos.

6/8, 127/146, 227/301, 327/356, 382/391,

407/441, 542/581, 697/1000, 1076/1101, 1184/1197,

1199/1244, 1343/1366, 1527/1576, 1797/1806,

1817/1826, 1837/1846, 1985/1996, 2077/2176,

2426/2429, 2771/2800, 2816/2825, 2851/3000,

3147/3151, 3166/3179, 3276/3295, 3301/3305,

3496/3501, 3501/3525, 3526/3528.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

J. WHEELLEY,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1890. [1593]

## CAUTION TO SHIPOWNERS AND CAPTAINS.

## RAHTJEN'S ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITIONS.

Other makes than our original Manufacture

are now being sold.

The genuine and only Composition connected

with Mr. RAHTJEN himself is HARTMANN'S

RAHTJEN'S and packages are marked with these

words and Trade Mark an open hand in red.

REJECT ALL OTHERS.

Agents in Hongkong

F. BLACKHEAD &amp; Co.

Hankow 25th July 1890. [1603]

## PURE ICE.

IN from two to three minutes, by the Pulcometer,

Engineering Co.'s Champion Hand Ice-

Making Machine. NO FREEZING POWDERS REQUIRED.

Will Ice Carrots in one minute, and make

Black Ice and Ice Cream, Ice Sparkling Wines,

Soda Water, Beer, etc. The No. 1 Machine is very portable and

compact—Measurements 24" by 18" by 12".

The No. 2 Machine can be seen and tried, and

prices ascertained at the Office, No. 12,

D'Almeida Street. All Machines tested by actual Ice-making

before delivery. G. RENNIE STEWART,

Agent, Hongkong. [1219]

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(LATE THE HALL &amp; HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

## GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

WHITE CAMBRIC BOWS AND TIES FOR EVENING WEAR. WHITE AND LAVENDER KID GLOVES. PATENT LEATHER SHOES. COURT SHOES. The "ROYAL" DRESS SHIRT FOR EVENING WEAR. NEW SHAPES IN COLLARS. BLACK and COLORED SILK SOCKS. SPUN SILK SOCKS.

## HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(Late THE HALL &amp; HOLTZ C. Co., Ltd.)

Hongkong, 26th November, 1890. [13]

## MARINE HOTEL HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, that THE MARINE HOTEL is NOW OPEN. THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated on the Praya West, opposite the Old P. &amp; O. Wharf, and is newly built after the designs of the Largest European Hotels—the BEDROOMS, BATH-ROOMS, &amp;c., are commodious, well Ventilated and well Furnished, and are suitable for Single or Married Persons. The DINING ROOM is large and looks on the Harbour. The TABLE D'HOTE will be supplied with the best the market can provide. The BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS are on the Ground Floor, and are fitted up in superior style. ENGLISH and AMERICAN TABLE WINES and LIQUORS of the best qualities and Brands only will be supplied. The Undersigned therefore begs the patronage of the Public, hoping to give every satisfaction. JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor. Hongkong, 11th August, 1890. [476]

## THE INSTITUTION OF MARINE ENGINEERS OF HONGKONG.

President.

DAVID GILLIES, Esq., M.I.N.A.

Vice Presidents.

JAMES WOOTON, Esq., R.N.,

Inspector of Machinery.

GEORGE PEEBLES, Esq.,

Government Marine Surveyor.

ROBERT COOKE, Esq.,

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

Organizing Committee.

A. RAIN, Esq., Chairman.

A. G. Allen, Esq.,

J. W. Croker, Esq.,

A. Crawford, Esq.,

W. F. McIntosh, Esq.,

E. J. Main, Esq.,

D. J. Patrick, Esq.,

A. Gillanders, Esq.,

S. Groundwater, Esq.,

A. McIntyre, Esq.,

D. MacDonald, Esq.,

J. W. KEW, Esq., Treasurer, pro tem.

W. H. WALKER, Esq., Secretary, pro tem.

## NOTICE.

A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the

above Institution is convened to be held

at No. 16, Praya Central, on the Evening of

MONDAY next, the 1st of December, at 8

o'clock, to consider the Report of the Committee

entrusted with the formation of this Institution,

confirm the adoption of Rules, and proceed with

the election of regular officers for the ensuing

year. Though the business of this Meeting will be

strictly confined to the consideration of the Sub-

scribers, the Committee wish it to be known

that all Engineers are particularly invited to

attend also. By order of the Organizing Committee,

W. H. WALKER,

Secretary pro tem.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1890. [1622]

## THE SHANGHAI CHROMO AND PHOTO LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Chromo Lithographers, Photo Lithographers,

Lithographers Colourprinters, Colour

Manufacturers, etc.

CAPITAL 50,000 TAELS.

PAID UP 30,000 TAELS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JOHN VINAY, Esq., Chairman.

JOHN MATHIAS, Esq.,

N. E. CORNISH, Esq.,

YUN ZIN CHAI, Esq.,

LUK KING NAM, Esq.,

TSO TSEE CHIM, Esq.,

GENERAL MANAGER:

R. A. DE VILLARD, Esq.

BANKERS:

THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

The Company assisted by foreign (English)

Chromo Artists and under foreign manage-

ment undertake Artistic works of any kind, as

reproduction of Paintings and Lithographic

Art works, colour printing of any kind (almanacs,

show cards, placards, plans, maps, charts, labels

of every kind, Chops, etc.) in foreign and Chinese

style. Embossing and printing of Memoranda,

fine art letter paper, cards, programmes, menus,

etc., etc. WALTER W. BREWER,

Sole Agent,

for Hongkong and the Southern ports.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1890. [1595]

## NOTICE.

JAY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JAY'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been

appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of

these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and

are prepared to supply quantities to suit

purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special

prices for Shipping and large Orders.

SIR ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief

Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board,

London, says: "It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS &amp; Co.,

Bank Buildings,

Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [15]

## Intimations.

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(LATE THE HALL &amp; HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

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Government Marine Surveyor.

ROBERT COOKE, Esq.,

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

Organizing Committee.



## Commercial.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, 235 per cent.—premium, buyers.  
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, New Issue—\$50 per share, sellers.  
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$93 per share, buyers.  
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$63 per share, buyers.  
 North China Insurance—Tls. 340 per share, sellers.  
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$118 per share, buyers.  
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 70 per share, buyers.  
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.  
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$330 per share, buyers.  
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$88 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$75 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$36 per share, buyers.  
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—150 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Co.—\$165 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.  
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—25 per cent. discount, sellers.  
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$47 per share, buyers.  
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$157 per share, buyers.  
 Luron Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$98 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$90 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.  
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.  
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$32 per share, buyers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—24 per cent. premium, sellers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.  
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$135 per share, sales and buyers.  
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.  
 Fun and Sunghie Dua Samanlian Mining Co.—\$3 per share, buyers.  
 The Raub Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—\$1.10 per share, buyers.  
 Imuria Mining Co., Ltd.—\$10 per share, cum "call" sellers.  
 The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$11 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$73 per share, sellers.  
 Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$430 per share, sales.  
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$105 per share, buyers.  
 The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sellers.  
 H. G. Brown & Co., Ltd.—\$62 per share, buyers.  
 The Songhai Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$11 per share, sellers.  
 Crickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nom.  
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.  
 The Anglo Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—50 per cent. dis., sellers.  
 The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$11 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.  
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$23 per share, buyers.  
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$90 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$81 per share, sellers.  
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$24 per share, sellers.  
 The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$30 per share, sellers.  
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$20 per share, sellers.  
 The Lanku Planting Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, buyers.  
 The Lanku Planting Co., Ltd.—\$11 per share, buyers.  
 The Jelabu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$3 per share, sellers.  
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$2 per share, buyers.  
 The Shamen Hotel Co., Ltd.—nominal.  
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, sellers.  
 The Trust and Loan Co. of China and Japan—\$18 per share, buyers.  
 The Hongkong Marine, Limited—par, nominal.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 131  
 Bank Bills, on demand 134  
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 135  
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 135  
 On Demand 135  
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 135  
 ON PARIS.—Bank, T. T. 131  
 Bank Bills, on demand 134  
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 On Demand 135  
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 ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 131  
 Bank Bills, on demand 134  
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 135  
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 135  
 On Demand 135  
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 135

## MAILS EXPECTED.

THE GERMAN MAIL.  
 The Norddeutscher Lloyd Co.'s steamer *Sachsen*, carrying the German mails dated Berlin of 28th ultimo, left Singapore on Saturday, the 22nd instant at 8 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Friday, the 28th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.  
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 1st instant, left Yokohama on the 23rd instant at daylight, and may be expected here on or about the 28th.

THE CANADIAN MAILS.  
 The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Albatross*, with the Canadian mail, left Yokohama for Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hongkong on the 24th instant.

THE INDIAN MAIL.  
 The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kutang*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 19th instant at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on the 27th.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana steamer *Diogenes*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 24th instant, and is due here on the 28th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Gwalior*, left Singapore on the 21st instant at 4.30 p.m., and is due here on the 28th.  
 The "Ben" line steamer *Benlawers*, from Middlesbrough and London, left Singapore on the 23rd instant, and is due here on the 30th.  
 The "Union" line steamer *Oxford*, left Singapore on the 26th instant, and may be expected here on the 3rd proximo.  
 The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Cyclops*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 27th instant, and is due here on the 3rd proximo.  
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Shanghai*, left London for this port on the 19th ultimo.  
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Brindisi*, left London for this port on the 1st instant.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.  
 PHRA CHULA CHOM KHAO, British steamer, 1,015 tons, from Bangkok, 18th Nov., and Angkor 19th, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.  
 CANTON, British steamer, 1,111, J. Sellar, 27th Nov.—Whampoa 27th November, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 JORDAN, British steamer, 1,320, J. H. Clark, 27th Nov.—Singapore 19th Nov., General.—Order.  
 SUSSEX, British steamer, 1,620, H. F. Holt, 27th Nov.—Saloon 22nd November, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
 NAMING, British steamer, 808, J. Hogg, 27th Nov.—Saloon 24th November, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 RIVERSDALE, British steamer, 1,317, James Mooney, 27th Nov.—Saloon 22nd Nov., Rice and General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
 DIVAWONGSE, British steamer, 1,057, P. H. Loff, 27th Nov.—Bangkok 19th Nov., and Angkor 20th, Rice, Timber, and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.  
 TILAMON, British steamer, 1,555, M. H. F. Jackson, 27th Nov.—Liverpool, and Singapore 21st Nov., General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
 TAI YICK, German steamer, 993, H. McEmke, 27th Nov.—Whampoa 27th Nov., General.—Meyer & Co.  
 RIO LIMA, Portuguese gunboat, 530, Captain Carlos M. e Silva, 27th Nov.—Macao 27th November.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.  
 Canton, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.  
 Loire Inferieure, French steamer, for Illoilo, Achille, British steamer, for Amoy.  
 Radnorshire, British steamer, for Yokohama.  
 Taiyuan, British steamer, for Port Darwin, &c.  
 Pakshan, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.  
 Namoa, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.  
 Glengold, British steamer, for Cebu.

DEPARTURES.  
 November 26, Ningbo, German steamer, for Whampoa.  
 November 26, Tatchong, German steamer, for Whampoa.  
 November 26, Morao, German steamer, for Whampoa.  
 November 26, Presto, German steamer, for Whampoa.  
 November 27, Formosa, British steamer, for Swatow.  
 November 27, Johann, German steamer, for Tournon.  
 November 27, Clyde, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.  
 November 27, Prometheus, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.  
 November 27, Nankin, British steamer, for Singapore.  
 November 27, Canton, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.  
 November 27, Taiyuan, British steamer, for Port Darwin, &c.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.  
 Per *Sussex*, str. from Saigon—105 Chinese.  
 Per *Naming*, str. from Manila—65 Chinese.  
 Per *Phra Chula Chom Kha*, str. from Bangkok—1 European and 30 Chinese (deck).  
 Per *Devasongse*, str. from Bangkok, &c.—40 Chinese.  
 Per *Telamon*, str. from Liverpool, &c.—Mrs. Schullenbach and niece, Mr. Lochead, and 220 Chinese.

DEPARTED.  
 Per *Prometheus*, str. for Singapore, &c.—60 Chinese.  
 Per *Johann*, str. for Tournon—8 Chinese.  
 Per *Taiyuan*, str. from Hongkong for Brisbane—Mr. and Mrs. Coates and child, and Mr. P. Nelson.  
 Per *Sydney*—Capt. Helms, Messrs. J. E. Liddard and Buckhold.  
 Per *Melbourne*—Miss Wilson, and Mr. G. W. Bevil.  
 Per *Clyde*, str. from Hongkong for Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Creagh, Messrs. W. J. Napier, D. Cator, Herera, Luk San, and Mr. Mow Sang.  
 Per *Pennang*—Messrs. Lee Fat Shan and Chai Sam.  
 Per *Malta*—Mr. Andrews.  
 Per *Romby*—Miss Gregory.  
 Per *Fort Said*—Mr. Byrne.  
 Per *Isimalla*—Mrs. and Miss Cory, Messrs. C. R. Sanderson, F. M. Ziegler, C. M. Ziegler, H. Vincent, W. K. Fletcher, and W. Griffiths.  
 Per *Brindisi*—Messrs. R. W. Laidlaw and G. Gray.  
 Per *London*—Mr. and Mrs. Bray, Mrs. Donohue, Mr. and Mrs. Hey, and Mr. R. S. G. Norgate.  
 Per *Shanghai* for Bombay—Miss Sopher and native servant.  
 Per *Suez*—Mr. Pere Bernard.  
 Per *Said*—Mrs. Abby, and 2 children.  
 Per *Brindisi*—Mr. T. W. Wilson.  
 Per *London*—Mr. Wang.  
 Per *Kobe* for Singapore.—Mr. E. Steier.  
 Per *London*—Mr. H. G. Allison.  
 Per *Nagasaki* for Colombo.—Mr. J. Greenberg.

TO DEPART.  
 Per *Achilles*, str. for Amoy—3 Europeans and 100 Chinese.  
 Per *Pakshan*, str. for Swatow, &c.—100 Chinese.  
 Per *Namoa*, str. for Swatow, &c.—4 Europeans and 180 Chinese.

REPORTS.  
 The British steamship *Naming* reports that she left Manila on the 24th instant. Had moderate monsoon and fine weather.

The British steamship *Riversdale* reports that she left Saigon on the 22nd instant. Had moderate north-east winds and showery weather.

The British steamship *Phra Chula Chom Kha* reports that she left Bangkok on the 18th instant, and Angkor on the 19th. Had moderate winds and fine weather throughout the passage.

The British steamship *Sussex* reports that she left Saigon on the 22nd instant. Had strong easterly wind and heavy rain off Cape Padaran; since then had fine weather and moderate monsoon.

The British steamship *Devasongse* reports that she left Bangkok on the 19th instant, and Angkor on the 20th. From Gulf of Siam and up to the 20th had pleasant weather with moderate north-east winds; thence Cape Padaran had strong north-east gale with heavy sea and torrents of rain. From Cape Padaran had beautiful weather and moderate north-east monsoon and sea up to port. On the 22nd, passed the steamship *Glengold*, from Hongkong to Bangkok, off Tulo Condore.

## Post Office.

MAIL WILL CLOSE.  
 For Singapore and London.—Per *Kelowna* to-morrow, the 28th instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
 For Bangkok.—Per *Velox* to-morrow, the 28th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.  
 Achilles, British steamer, 1,361, Robt. Day, 26th Nov.—Glasgow 4th October, and Singapore 18th November, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
 Ashington, German steamer, 809, C. Zindel, 16th Nov.—Whampoa 16th Nov., General.—Slomson & Co.  
 Deuteron, German steamer, 1,107, W. Dinse, 21st Nov.—Bangkok 12th Nov., Rice.—Slomson & Co.  
 Diamante, British steamer, 514, G. A. Taylor, 21st Nov.—Manila 18th Nov., General.—Russell & Co.  
 FAME, British steamer, 117, J. H. St. John.—Hongkong Government tender.  
 FIDELIO, German steamer, 852, H. Brorsen, 21st Nov.—Saloon 14th Nov., Rice.—Melchers & Co.  
 F. NANSEN, Norwegian steamer, 618, C. A. Leasing, 21st Nov.—Whampoa 23rd Nov., General.—Chong Wo.

GENERAL WERDER, German steamer, 1,018, M. Elchel, 21st Nov.—Yokohama 12th Nov., Mail and General.—Melchers & Co.  
 GRWINGO, British steamer, 1,915, H. Holmon, 20th Nov.—Otaru 10th Nov., Colls.—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
 HAIPHONG, British steamer, 1,120, Bathurst, 21st Nov.—Saloon 17th Nov., Rice and Paddy.—D. Laprak & Co.  
 KAIOW, British steamer, 1,034, E. L. Castle, 25th Nov.—Shanghai, via Foochow, and Amoy 24th Nov., General.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

LOIRE INFERIEURE, French steamer, 533, Lehnede, 18th Nov.—Illoilo 13th Nov., Sapanwood.—Chinese.  
 LORD DARGO, British steamer, 1,911, H. Magill, 3rd Nov.—Karatsu 28th October, Coals.—Captain.

NAMOA, British steamer, 863, T. G. Pocock, 25th Nov.—Fuchow 21st Nov., Amoy 23rd, and Swatow 24th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.  
 PAKSHAN, British steamer, 835, J. Jenkins, 16th Nov.—Bangkok 6th Nov., Rice.—Hop Hing Hong.

PEMBROKESHIRE, British steamer, 1,716, Dan-caster, 17th Nov.—Singapore 7th Nov., General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
 PICCOLA, German steamer, 875, Th. Nilsen, 24th Nov.—Bangkok 14th November, Rice.—Melchers & Co.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.  
 RADNORSHIRE, British steamer, 2,897, F. James, R.N.R., 23rd Nov.—Amoy 29th Sept., and Singapore 15th Nov., General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

TAICHOW, British steamer, 862, R. Unsworth, 24th Nov.—Anhui 16th Nov., General.—Yuen Fat Hong.  
 TONGSHAN, British steamer, 1,111, Jas. Young, 24th Nov.—Singapore 7th November, and Bangkok 17th, Rice and Timber.—Kin Tye Lung.

VELOX, German steamer, 753, Johannsen, 23rd Nov.—Singapore 12th Nov., General.—Melchers & Co.  
 VERONA, British steamer, 1,876, F. H. Seymour, 24th Nov.—Yokohama 15th Nov., Mail and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

SAILING VESSELS.  
 ADOLPH, German bark, 464, Westergaard, 8th October.—Hamburg 7th June, General.—Carlows & Co.  
 ALICE MAY, British bark, 361, S. Sampson, 24th October.—Albany, W.A., 12th August, Sandalwood.—Gillman & Co.

ADAM W. SPIES, American bark, 1,171, A. D. Field, 14th October.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 15th August, Coal.—Order.  
 CHARON WATTANA, Siamese bark, 656, W. L. Cala, 1st Sept.—Wah Hin 13th August, Timber and Sapanwood.—Captain.

ERIKORING, Chinese bark, 457, Oupim Examination bulk, Stonecutters' Island.—Chinese Customs.  
 FANNIE TUCKER, American ship, 1,457, Frost, 28th October.—New York 8th June, Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

JAPAN, Peruvian bark, 468, M. Janila, 17th Nov.—Callao 30th August, General.—Gonzales & Co.  
 KAMRILLA, British ship, 1,012, J. J. Bowell, 27th October.—Singapore 11th Oct., Timber.—Captain.

KITTY, British bark, 350, H. Wilson, 17th Nov.—Haiphong 31st October, Coal.—D. Musso & Co.  
 NICOLA, British bark, 504, B. Johnson, 15th October.—Albany 13th August, Sandalwood.—Captain.

SANTA CRUZ, British schooner, 920, D. D. O'Keefe, 20th Nov.—Pele Islands 11th Nov.—General.—Wilder & Co.  
 SARA MANSKEDES, Peruvian schooner, 245, A. Munizaga, 4th July.—Saloon 27th June, Rice.—Captain.

SEA WITCH, American ship, 1,288, Chas. Zibbels, 30th October.—New York 24th May, Kerosene Oil.—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
 SEITRAM, American ship, 1,590, Woodside, 20th August.—Russell & Co.

ST. JULIEN, British bark, 1,049, W. J. King, 16th Oct.—New York 5th May, Petroleum.—Master.  
 ST. NICOLA, American ship, 1,723, F. Carver, 6th Nov.—New York 29th June, Kerosene Oil.—Order.

VELOCITY, British bark, 491, R. Martin, 25th Nov.—Honolulu 21st October, General.—Chinese.

## Intimations.

## TOURISTS

ARE cordially invited to call and inspect our choice collection of Japanese and Chinese FINE ART CURIOS, which is unequalled in Japan.

Every article guaranteed as represented. No trouble to show goods. One price only.  
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 Hongkong, 1st May, 1886.

## Intimations.

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IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPIRYNE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations!

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CARTES DE VISITE from \$3 a dozen. LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black & White. IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c. NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the Coast Ports are always ready.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1890. T140

## NOTICE.

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 ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS AND CONTRACTORS.  
 YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS, KOWLOON.  
 OFFICE—No. 12, D'Aguiar Street.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1890. T146

Geo. Fenwick & Co., LIMITED,  
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ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, GOVERNMENT & GENERAL CONTRACTORS, &c.

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 MANUFACTURERS' AGENT AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
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AGENT FOR  
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Samples of Wines, Spirits, Woollen Goods, Linoleum, Floor Cloth, Machinery Belting in Leather, Rubber, and Patent Tanned Hair, Patent Scandinavian Belt Guides, Engine Packing, Rubber Sheets, Valves and Washers, etc., etc., can be seen and prices ascertained at the above address.

The Pulmotor Engineering Co.'s No. 1 Champion Hand Ice-Making Machine can also be seen and tried.  
 Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. T1230

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE?"  
 CLARK'S  
 WORLD-FAMED  
 BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.  
 FOR cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.  
 Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.  
 Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face.  
 Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.  
 Cures Scirvy Sores.  
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 Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
 Cures Glandular Swellings.  
 Clears the Blood from all impure matter.

From whatever cause arising.  
 Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.  
 Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CAUTION.  
 Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Wordless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, without which none are genuine.

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TO LET.  
 TWO ROOMS suitable for OFFICES, on First Floor, in Priddy's Street.  
 \$45 PER MONTH.

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 Hongkong, 26th November, 1890. T1620

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 TWO Comfortable and well furnished Bed Rooms, with or without board.

Apply to  
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 Hongkong, 27th September, 1890. T1359

TO LET.  
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OFFICES at No. 17, Praya Central (above Messrs. Douglas, Laprak & Co.'s Premises).  
 Apply to  
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.  
 Hongkong, 23rd October, 1890. T1346

TO LET.  
 FIRST FLOOR OF HOUSE, 15, Praya Central.

2ND FLOOR OF HOUSE, No. 64, Queen's Road Central.  
 Apply to  
 LAI HING & Co.,  
 No. 113, Queen's Road Central.  
 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1890. T1406

TO LET.  
 NOS. 7, 9 & 11, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.  
 OFFICES and CHAMBERS in Connaught House, Queen's Road Central.  
 OFFICES in Victoria Buildings.  
 TUSCULUM, MAGAZINE GAP.  
 No. 3, GOUGH HILL, The Peak, Furnished.  
 Apply to  
 DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
 Hongkong, 10th October, 1890. T11

TO LET.  
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BLUE BUILDINGS,  
 FIRST FLOOR OF No. 1.  
 GROUND FLOOR OF No. 2.  
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 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.  
 Hongkong, 20th October, 1890. T1503

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 THREE HOUSES at Wild Dell Building, Wanchai Road.

A BUNGALOW and HOUSE on the Upper Richmond Road.  
 No. 1, RICHMOND TERRACE, Six Dwelling Rooms, English Kitchen, Fowl House, Conservatory, and well shaded Tennis Lawn.  
 Apply to  
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TO BE LET OR SOLD.  
 On favourable terms, with Immediate Possession.

EIGHT HOUSES at "Mountain View," Peak District, near Plunkett's Gap. If sold part of the Purchase money can remain on Mortgage.  
 Apply to  
 JOHN A. JUPP.  
 36, Queen's Road Central,  
 Hongkong, 4th October, 1890. T1146

TO LET.  
 FROM the 1st November next, Nos. 6 and 9, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE.

For particulars, apply to  
 H. J. SAMPSON,  
 No. 7, Connaught House,  
 Hongkong, 20th October, 1890. T1332

TO LET.  
 NOS. 25 & 27, ELGIN STREET, behind the Old Union Church.

Apply to  
 ACHEE & Co.  
 Hongkong, 6th November, 1890. T1514

## Consignees.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.  
 NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "RADNORSHIRE," FROM ANTWERP, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf, and Godown Company at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.



# MAIL SUPPLEMENT. The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2702.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1890.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## MARRIAGE.

On Tuesday, the 25th November, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, ESTHER A. LEATHERBARROW, to ALFRED GETLEY, No. cards.

## DEATHS.

On the 23rd October, at Birmingham, HELEN GRAHAM, the beloved wife of George H. Brunst, formerly of Hongkong and Canton.

At Shanghai, on the 17th November, EDITH MINNIE, the beloved wife of Frank Souter.

**The Hongkong Telegraph.**  
HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1890.

## THE QUEEN'S NAVY.

If we mistake not the foundering of H.M.S. *Serpent* at the entrance to the Bay of Biscay will be the last straw to break the back of the British public's patience in regard to the Admiralty and its costly vagaries. The foundering of this vessel we must assume to be entirely due to faulty construction, for the question of bad seamanship, which enshrouded the loss of H.M.S. *Captain* in the same locality some years ago cannot, we believe, be raised in this case, as vessels of the class to which the *Serpent* belonged do not carry canvas sufficient to interfere with their stability under any circumstances. The construction department of the Admiralty has certainly gone from bad to worse since Sir Edward Reed, disgusted with its absurd red-tapism and obstructiveness, resigned, and joining the ranks in commercial enterprise, gave that impetus to scientific and practical naval construction which has developed wonderfully during the last decade under his aegis, and now produces models of marine architecture and utility which are the admiration, if not the envy, of the world at large. It may be claimed that Sir Edward Reed, however unpopular he may have been with the Navy and its departments generally—and what reformer is not unpopular?—at all events built stable vessels, which is more than can be said of his successors; and the bitterness of his opponents, be it noted, cannot but acknowledge—with the numerous specimens of naval vessels of his design before them, which form the backbone of the navies of foreign Powers—that had his genius been permitted to work untrammelled in the service of his country, the Navy of England would have been to-day in a far superior position to what we unfortunately find it. Of late apprehension has prevailed in England, that notwithstanding the bland eulogiums of Lord George Hamilton in the House of Commons and elsewhere, the Navy is far from being in a satisfactory condition. Hardly a single new vessel now-a-days leaves the Government Dock-yards, but as soon as she is put into commission, or on trial, does not disclose some grave defect or error in her construction or machinery, and the most ludicrous (if we may use the term) part of the whole business is no one is held to blame! Were such a system possible in the commercial world how could the private shipping industries of the nation continue to prosper? A shipowner requiring a vessel orders one to be built according to his requirements, obtains proper guarantees for due performance of the contract, and on completion subjects the vessel to proper trials before definitely accepting it. By the Admiralty, on the contrary, vessels are constructed on a scale of costly extravagance in comparison with that followed in private establishments, and as John Bull "pays the piper," there is not much inducement for economy; the Lords of the Admiralty well knowing of his capacious and well-filled "job" pockets. When completed the vessel is usually found to float with either too great or too little free-board, the boiler bursts, the machinery breaks down, or a hundred-and-one other mishaps occur, and then it dawns upon "the powers that be" that there is no one who can be held responsible, "better luck next time" is the dictum, and on this "happy-so-lucky" principle, another costly experiment is indulged in at the public expense, only to meet with similar dire results. We repeat that it is doubtful if the indulgent British public, with all their characteristic forbearance will, much longer tolerate such a condition of affairs in regard to the nation's "right arm of defence," upon the efficiency of which the welfare of our vast Empire so largely depends. Something of a more drastic nature than a Royal Commission will be demanded—with the barren results of that held recently on the state and condition of the British Army before them—before the public will be satisfied; and we venture to aver that the best remedy will be found in reducing the Dock-yards to mere repairing depots, except in cases of emergency, and causing the building of its vessels to be left to private enterprise and public tender, in the same manner, as such business is conducted in the United States and other countries. There cannot be a shadow of doubt that the country would materially benefit if such a course were pursued, for with the enormous capital our ship-building firms have at their backs, to faithfully execute and guarantee the work they undertake, the Admiralty would be relieved from charge of a Department which brings upon it nothing but ridicule and well-nigh useless expenditure. It will be readily admitted that the Board of Admiralty have their work badly cut out in controlling and maintaining

the general efficiency of the Navy in its multifarious branches without being encumbered by a wasteful, expensive, and certainly inefficient and troublesome construction business.

Whilst on this subject, we may be allowed to dwell, *en passant*, on the point we have assumed—that errors of seamanship are not involved in the issues arising out of the loss of H.M.S. *Serpent*. Indications, however, every now and then crop up, which likewise create the impression that this important branch in the education and training of the Naval officer of the present day has sadly deteriorated, for hardly an evolution is attempted of the most simple character without displaying some fault, some error, some carelessness or some ignorance. Again, it is but a few days since we published a war-vessel's report of a coast voyage made at "a snail's pace" in these admirably surveyed seas, in which the commander excused the extraordinary length of the voyage on the ground of lighthouses not being like mile stones along his entire coast. Taking this and other startling facts into consideration we are justified in coming to the conclusion that if the Admiralty would voluntarily rid themselves of the veritable "man of the sea" they are now overweighted with, and devote their sole attention to much-needed reforms and improvements in several practical branches of the Service, the country would not only vastly benefit, but would be a good deal safer. The Lords of the Admiralty may with propriety be reminded that "the prosperity of the people and the security of their trade interests, is the source of both the wealth and the glory of all nations." It is with the conviction that the truth of this dictum has found corroboration over and over again in the annals of history, that we feel more than justified in writing thus in the interests of the those who are primarily concerned—the masses, not the "classes."

## THE SUNDAY LABOUR SCANDAL.

IRRESPECTIVE of its religious side, the vital importance of the Sunday rest question is one which cannot be permitted to remain where it is. Throughout the civilized world, a weekly day of rest is universally acknowledged to be an indispensable physical and moral necessity. The keen race for very existence, and the high pressure rate at which everyday life is now conducted renders it doubtful if enlightened civilization can be maintained without such periodical rest. Labour organizations, which are now the order of the day all over the world, have hitherto devoted their efforts, and with success, towards reduction of the hours of labour, and even in this direction it is pretty generally accepted that eight hours' work a day is to be the rule in future. With such patent examples before them of what is being done throughout the world in regard to this question, it is indeed remarkable that the Chamber of Commerce should have taken up such an antagonistic attitude to the moderate and just requests of the maritime profession employed in these seas. Not only do we unhesitatingly maintain that the seafaring community are entitled to the privilege of exemption from work on Sunday while in port, on all grounds of justice, expediency and public sentiment, but we think this portion of the community will be found to possess undoubted legitimate rights in this matter, for—irrespective of other facts—in the days of the infancy of this colony strict regulations enforcing such cessation of labour formed a chapter in its laws. By what authority and for what reasons these regulations have been annulled we shall doubtless know when the long promised Ordinance records are published. Then again will arise the question whether a local Ordinance of a Crown colony can override an Imperial Act of Parliament or the Common Law of England, on a matter of vital public concern. However, the Labour movement in general is but another phase of the question under review here. What would the British workman say if any interference were attempted in regard to his Sunday's rest? Would any legislation be possible in regard to such a question in Europe? He would indeed be a very courageous, as well as a very foolish, individual who would publicly advocate such a measure. Such being the case, in the name of common sense and justice, why should members of a profession, who have done so much towards making Great Britain's commercial position what it is to-day, be placed in a disadvantageous position as compared with what they enjoy in the "mother country," merely because one or two harsh and exacting taskmasters contend that they will suffer somewhat in their pockets? Surely those members of the Chamber of Commerce, who so conspicuously defended Sunday work, must be singularly obtuse if they cannot see the untenable nature of the position they have taken up, for, while in Europe, we observe, even Emperors sympathizing with the demands of employees and influencing concessions towards moderation and conciliatoriness, in Hongkong the representatives of leading shipping firms and others, whose present prosperity has greatly depended on the labour and loyalty of the British mercantile marine, are the bitterest opponents to moderation and conciliation. This is neither an edifying nor creditable spectacle of colonial justice, and it is pitiable to witness the representative of a leading firm reduced to the extremity of falling back on the Chinese for an excuse. Mr. J. J. Kewley, must be well aware that the Chinese are quite capable of offering for themselves in this matter also, that as a matter of fact,

the major portion of Chinese traders in the colony appreciate, as fully as they do at Canton and other Treaty ports, the advantages of a weekly day of rest; in fact it is one of the most remarkable as well as one of the most encouraging facts in the premises—this wide appreciation of Sunday rest by the Chinese at all the Treaty ports throughout the Empire.

Every expedient having been tried in Hongkong the question now seems to have resolved itself into this:—The principal shipping employers, continuing inadmissible to reason, strong representations have been made to the central Federation in England with which the Mercantile Marine Association is affiliated, and through it an appeal can be made to the British public. Further, there can be but little doubt that common cause in this matter will be the result, and the selfish dominant few be speedily brought to a proper appreciation of their position and impotency—a knowledge of the fact that they are powerless to cause Hongkong to remain much longer the very reverse of a centre of light and civilization in the Far East. Of one thing the officers may rest assured and it is this, that in any struggle that may be forced upon them, the victors will be the coalition that remembers and acts up to the time-worn maxim—"Unity is strength."

## MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 24th inst. There were present:—His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (Mr. F. Fleming); Mr. W. M. Deane (Acting Colonial Secretary); Mr. S. Brown (Surveyor-General); Mr. E. J. Ackroyd (Acting Attorney-General); Mr. H. E. Woodhouse (Acting Colonial Treasurer); Messrs. C. P. Chater, P. Ryrie, T. W. Head, Ho Kai, (unofficial members), and Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Acting Clerk of Councils.

## MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

## NEW CADETS.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to refer the matter of a vote of \$400, for salaries of two new Cadets who will arrive shortly from England, on salaries of \$1,500 per annum, each, to the Finance Committee. Agreed.

## OUR WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. Whitehead asked:—1. Is the Government aware that the water supply to the Robinson Road district was cut off for several days last week, and that no notice whatever was given of the fact as to allow the inhabitants to make provision to obtain water from some other source? Will the Government issue the necessary instructions so that the public may have some notice in future of when, and for how long, it is proposed to cut off the water supply? 2. Is the Government aware that there is a very great scarcity of water in the Western district at the Peak, and will the Government state what measures they are taking, or propose to take, to meet the emergency?

The Acting Colonial Secretary said, he had to inform His Excellency that the water had been cut off for a few hours in Robinson Road, in the neighbourhood of Mr. Leach's house, owing to the carelessness of a turn-coat. As soon as he knew of it he gave the necessary orders for the supply of water to be continued to the residents of that road, and by 2.30 p.m. on the day in question communication in the "mains," which had been interrupted for a few hours, was re-established. It might be necessary at some future time to cut off the supply of water to the houses in Robinson and other roads and when that was so, due notice would be given through the columns of public Press. With reference to the second question, he could inform the hon. member that there had been one application sent in from a resident of the Western District at the Peak, employed of the Tramway Company. Steps were being taken to supply the whole of the houses at the Peak upon the plans laid down by the Hon. Chadwick, while recently here. It would take a good deal of time to do all that was intended in connection with the water supply of the Peak; but it afforded him pleasure to state that only to-day 1,978 packages of goods, ordered under the advice of Mr. Chadwick, arrived here by the English mail.

## THE NEW BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The Acting Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Bankruptcy." Passed.

## THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The Acting Attorney-General moved the third reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Cattle Diseases, Slaughter-Houses, and Markets Ordinance 1887." Passed. The Bill passed its third reading.

## THE OVERCROWDING QUESTION.

On rising to propose the third reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Public Health Ordinance of 1887" the Acting Attorney-General pointed out that when the Bill was before the Council on a previous occasion he informed the House that it would probably be necessary for him to bring forward one or two amendments. He thought it better to leave the whole question of overcrowding in the hands of the Sanitary Board and to do so it would be necessary to alter sub-section 1 of the amended ordinance by striking out the words "to the Governor in Council etc." The Sanitary Board had lately done much useful work in regard to the much vexed question of overcrowding, and he felt sure they were the most competent to deal promptly and effectively with the evil. His Excellency said he fully agreed with the suggestions of the Attorney-General. The Sanitary Board had done a great deal of most useful work in the direction indicated, and it was with much pleasure that he endorsed the last speaker's remarks. The object of the amendments was to give the Sanitary Board power to carry out certain reforms.

Referring to the Bill drafted with a view to granting companies power to alter their Memoranda of Association the Attorney-General said that he had caused the Bill, in its amended form, to be printed and circulated, and he thought that it would be advisable to postpone the third reading of it until next Monday, as to afford time for due consideration of those amendments. The Council then adjourned until next Monday.

**FINANCE COMMITTEE.**  
The Finance Committee then assembled under the Presidency of the Hon. W. M. Deane, C.M.G., Acting Colonial Secretary. The question of the vote of \$400 for the two Cadets who are now en route to Hongkong was referred to the members, and carried *unanimously*.

## THE LAMAG PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The annual meeting of the Lamag Planting Company, Limited, was held at Messrs. Gibbs, Livingstone and Company's offices at noon on the 24th inst. There were present:—Mr. C. S. Sharp (Chairman), B. Layton, H. L. Dalrymple, E. E. Abrahamson (Consulting Engineer); G. S. Coxon and L. Hallward (Acting Secretaries). The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report and accounts said:—The report and accounts have now been in your hands for some days and with your permission we will take them as read. This being the first year of the Company's working the accounts are somewhat meagre and we have really very little to add to what is set down in the printed statements. According to latest advice from Sandakan everything was going on well on the estate and the only thing to be regretted is the smallness of the area brought under cultivation and the correspondingly small crop. The latter, however, is expected to turn out of good quality and we hope it won't be at any rate, less than P.O. 250. The present financial position of the Company, I am sorry to say, is not bright and unless some assistance is speedily forthcoming things will come to an absolute deadlock. At present we are without funds to go on with and these must be provided in sufficient quantity to enable us to bring the present season's crops to market. For this estimate we shall require upwards of \$15,000. Some force of circumstances we have found it necessary to confine our operations entirely to present season's operations leaving those for next year on a *tabula rasa*, but so far the manager has been able to sell some 100 fields for next year without entailing extra expense, and these will be available should the necessary means be forthcoming. I am to say that the London scheme, for consideration of which we had our extraordinary general meeting on 7th ult., has not come to any definite result so far. We have been in constant correspondence with London agents on this subject and the last telegram from them on 21st inst., I am glad to say, still holds out some hope of its being carried through. The want of success up to the present is hardly to be wondered at considering the financial crisis which has recently prevailed there. Should no assistance of this kind be forthcoming it must rest with the shareholders as to what course they will adopt for the future of the Company. It must be remembered that the indebtedness of the Company will have to be liquidated and further expenditure and funds made, for the purpose saving what should be an asset of some value in this season's crop. I beg to propose that the report and accounts as presented be accepted and passed, but before putting same to the meeting I will be happy to give any information, shareholders may wish for on any point connected with same. I should mention that of the balance standing at debit of working account it is estimated that an amount of \$16,800 can be carried forward to crop of 1891 should work be carried on.

Mr. S. Coxon seconded and the report and accounts were carried *unanimously*.

## CRICKET.

### CLUB CIVILIANS' vs. ROYAL NAVY.

The result of this match played on Saturday last must certainly bid the Club, at any rate the civilian members thereof, to bestir themselves. It is that the more exciting pastime of football has caused the healthy and active cricketing spirit which is always supposed to exist in this colony, to decline? We think not; the reason is rather to be found in the difficulty which our indefatigable Hon. Secretary experiences in getting together, at this season of the year, an eleven worthy of the name that the Club has always borne. No one, excepting those intimately concerned, can form any idea of the numerous interests that have to be considered. Any one perusing the names of the Club eleven as published on Friday evening, must have seen how weak they were in batting. But to return to the match. Capt. Hough having won the toss sent to the wickets Lieut. Grafton and Mr. R. Herbert, E. W. Maitland and C. F. Lamont being the bowlers; only six members of the Club eleven had by this time turned up, the places of the remainder being taken by two substitutes and three "coolies." Herbert who has been batting very well this season was unfortunately bowled almost immediately by Lamont. James of the *Plover* was next in and he and Grafton caused the Club some trouble. The Club captain having arrived displaced E. W. Maitland, who had not been bowling so well as usual, and at length a separation was effected, but not until James had completed the vacant place and after making 12 he was caught by a substitute of Lamont. Lamont came next; Grafton who had been playing very good cricket was then bowled by Bass, after putting together 35 runs. Capt. Hough filled the vacancy, but running out about half-way up the pitch was promptly given out by Bass, after making one run. Of the remaining members of the eleven, Baker was the only one to obtain double figures. Lachlan was useful as a batsman and well played on "returning to the Pavilion" innings closing for 12. Had it not been for the bad fielding, the total would have been much smaller for less than five catches were missed. The less that is said of the Club's innings the better, Woodcock being the only one to make any stand and although he was first wicket Maitland, he only made 10 runs. Plant and Hough bowled very well, although the latter has a somewhat predilection for the "leg" ball. The innings closed for the civilians at total of 99, of which were extras.

In the second innings the Club did slightly better, four members of the team getting into double figures. Woodcock hitting out a little more freely than usual, made 22. The total was 57, the Club thus just saving themselves a single innings defeat.

There is no doubt that the pitch was very bumpy but this cannot be wondered at considering the dry state of the ground.

The enjoyment of the afternoon was considerably enhanced by the presence, with the kindly permission of Colonel Chater, of the A. & S. H. and

(The following are the scores:—  
THE CLUB.

| First Innings.                             |  | Second Innings.                            |  |
|--|--|--|--|
| E. W. Maitland, c. Grafton, b. Herbert, 10 |  | E. W. Maitland, c. Grafton, b. Herbert, 10 |  |
| C. F. Lamont, b. Herbert, 11               |  | C. F. Lamont, b. Herbert, 11               |  |
| C. S. Coxon, b. Herbert, 11                |  | C. S. Coxon, b. Herbert, 11                |  |
| L. Hallward, not out, 11                   |  | L. Hallward, not out, 11                   |  |
| S. W. Cross, b. Herbert, 11                |  | S. W. Cross, b. Herbert, 11                |  |
| B. Layton, b. Herbert, 11                  |  | B. Layton, b. Herbert, 11                  |  |
| H. L. Dalrymple, b. Herbert, 11            |  | H. L. Dalrymple, b. Herbert, 11            |  |
| E. E. Abrahamson, b. Herbert, 11           |  | E. E. Abrahamson, b. Herbert, 11           |  |
| G. S. Sharp, b. Herbert, 11                |  | G. S. Sharp, b. Herbert, 11                |  |
| Extras, 11                                 |  | Extras, 11                                 |  |
| Total, 57                                  |  | Total, 57                                  |  |

## ROYAL NAVY.

Mr. Herbert, C. F. Lamont, b. Herbert, 11  
Mr. Coxon, b. Herbert, 11  
Mr. Layton, b. Herbert, 11  
Mr. Dalrymple, b. Herbert, 11  
Mr. Abrahamson, b. Herbert, 11  
Mr. Sharp, b. Herbert, 11  
Mr. Grafton, b. Herbert, 11  
Mr. Herbert, b. Herbert, 11  
Mr. Lamont, b. Herbert, 11  
Mr. Coxon, b. Herbert, 11  
Mr. Layton, b. Herbert, 11  
Mr. Dalrymple, b. Herbert, 11  
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Ward, but accepted his statement. What was Mr. Fraser-Smith made of it they now know. Was it likely, he asked, that Mr. Fraser-Smith and Mr. Ward, in doing as they had done, were acting solely in the interests of public justice? He called their attention to this point, and said he would leave it entirely in their hands. As a point of law, he stated confidently in this, that in their judgment they would thoroughly acquit his client of the charges which had been made against him, and he also hoped and believed they would give a judgment of strict justice to the defendants in this case.

His lordship in summing up reminded the jury that this being a criminal prosecution the defendants were debarred from entering the witness-box, which placed them at a disadvantage. The first point in the evidence to which he directed their attention was whether, as alleged, these two men, Fraser-Smith and Ward, on or about the 30th of August, combined to injure Minihennett by bringing a disgraceful libel against him in the Police Court, in pursuance of which Ward went to the Police Court and laid this information. His lordship having read the indictment, called the attention of the jury to one or two points that had been brought forward by counsel in support of his contention to prove conspiracy, and which he asked them to compare. The first was that Ward did in the bankruptcy proceedings there could be no doubt; and if the attention of the judge had been called to the fact that he was endeavouring to influence a witness who was to give evidence in the Court, he would have found himself in a very strange position. It was a grave insult to the Court. But Minihennett did not inform his legal adviser and no action could be taken. Then Ward charged Minihennett openly, and according to his own statement followed it up by going to Mr. Fraser-Smith and telling him he had had a row with Minihennett. Mr. Fraser-Smith said Minihennett was a dangerous person, and asked Ward to write down his statement in definite form, which he did. That seemed to him an important point in one respect, as it was almost the only direct evidence connecting Mr. Fraser-Smith with the action of Ward at the Police Court. Ward drew up that statement, and it was dated 30th August. It was drawn up in manuscript, but was subsequently put into type. Mr. Fraser-Smith attached his own handwriting at the top and bottom of it. The document was presented by him to Mr. Mitchell-Innes, and by the Registrar-General was handed over to General Gordon, Superintendent of Police. Mr. Fraser-Smith, it was taken to the Magistrate's Court, and according to General Gordon's statement, to which he thought a great deal of attention ought to be paid, Mr. Ward, on being asked to sign the information had great reluctance to sign, and it was only when it was pointed out by the Magistrate's clerk that the words "I charge" were necessary before the Magistrate was likely to give a warrant that he consented to put his name to it. There was not a word of evidence connecting Mr. Fraser-Smith with this, and this must be remembered in favour of Ward and in favour of the whole case. Then the question was then to decide whether the statements in these extracts were made in malice. But the real question they would have to consider was, were these men acting solely in the interests of justice, or did they deliberately put their heads together to work the rule of Minihennett? Did Mr. Ward, in pursuance of that arrangement, with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Fraser-Smith, go and lay that information, or did he go voluntarily and independently of Mr. Fraser-Smith? They (the jury) must consider that question carefully. His lordship then quoted from Russell's "Crime" as to what constituted conspiracy, which showed that conspiracy did not necessarily mean the meeting together of two or more persons, but might be proved by their actions. Mr. Fraser-Smith evidently believed there was something in the statement which he placed in the hands of the Registrar-General. He saw him, and it was arranged that Ward should give further information. They would have to consider whether Mr. Fraser-Smith's object was simply to bring the information before the authorities, believing the statement to be true, or at all events that there was something in it, or whether it was an arrangement between Ward and Mr. Fraser-Smith not to get the law put in motion, and at the end to let the man Minihennett in prison. While not believing that the statement was true, did they combine to get the Registrar-General to make inquiry? It was a pity if Mr. Fraser-Smith consulted a legal adviser that he did not call him to say that he had advised him that he had some case, as that would have gone a great way in his favour. In the letter of the 9th September he said he had taken legal advice. Whether from oversight or not, the legal adviser was not put in the box. As to the charge against Minihennett, there was no evidence whatever that he committed the rape, nothing at all to justify the Magistrate in committing the case. The only evidence was that of Mr. Fraser-Smith, and she distinctly contradicted herself on several points. As to whether there was malice in the article, that was a point the jury would have to decide. As to the disappearance of Mr. Ngan, he was not disposed to think that Minihennett had induced her to disappear, but what was most extraordinary, and what he would wish to point out, was this woman Goulhouse—Minihennett's witness—going to Mr. Fraser-Smith and telling him that Mr. Ngan had left the colony. He would again remind the jury that this was a criminal prosecution, and he would now ask them to retire to consider their verdict.

The verdict of the jury was not unanimous. Four said guilty and three not guilty and they all recommended his lordship to deal leniently with the defendants.

The Deputy Registrar (Mr. Sangster)—You say that three defendants are guilty by a majority of four to three, and you recommend them to the leniency of the Court.

The Foreman—Yes.

His lordship—Well, I will consider this matter and pass judgment to-morrow. The defendants have been out on bail. Of course, now that they have been found guilty, bail cannot be continued.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—Will your lordship give me leave to file any extensions? any affidavits?

His lordship—I do not think that it will do any good, that it will be any better than the recommendation of the jury.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—I wish to mention the case that you quoted.

His lordship—If it is any question of law I do not think there is any use.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—I wish to file an affidavit about my consulting with a solicitor.

His lordship—Very well. The Court is adjourned until to-morrow at noon.

When the Judge resumed his seat on the Bench at 12 o'clock this morning (20th inst.) the Court was densely crowded and the greatest excitement made their appearance at the table. After tendering several affidavits which were read in Court, his lordship delivered his judgment which ran as follows:

Robert Fraser-Smith and George William Ward—You have been convicted of wickedly and corruptly conspiring to bring a false and malicious charge of rape against John Minihennett, of this Colony. You have had the advantage of a

special jury-men in whose fairness you expressed reliance and to whose judgment you confidently appealed. You also had the advantage of making a personal appeal to them, which to men in your position is considerable, because the feeling of pity or sympathy for a man on trial is no doubt increased by a direct address—and statements are allowed to be made which would not be permitted to Counsel. Although you conducted your own defence, you were assisted by your solicitor who was in Court with you during the whole of the trial, which has lasted two days, and during which you have been both allowed far more latitude than would have been given to Counsel. The jury, by a majority of 4 to 3, has convicted you of this crime. A unanimous verdict would no doubt have been more satisfactory to me, or any judge trying such a case. But it is and has been the law of the Colony for years that a majority make the verdict, whether for acquittal or conviction, in all cases civil and criminal except capital cases. The jury have added a rider to their verdict asking the Court in punishment to deal leniently with you; and, although I do not know the grounds of this recommendation, I feel it my duty to give it effect. I have no desire to add to your pain and position, by pointing out the serious nature of the crime and the conspiracy of which you have been found guilty; but I must say that the article which appeared in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, after the discharge of Minihennett, and your declarations in your defence as to still believing in the guilt of Minihennett, after the whole of the evidence that could be produced was forthcoming, did anything but improve your case. The punishment for the offence of which you have been convicted is, both in England and here, fine and imprisonment for two years with hard labour. After much consideration, and bearing in mind the recommendation of the jury, I feel it my painful duty to pass a sentence of 6 months' imprisonment, with hard labour, on each of you. The crime with which Minihennett was charged, if proved, was punishable with penal servitude for life, and in the Colonies with capital punishment; and the finding of the jury is that you agreed to bring, and did bring this charge, knowing it to be false, or not believing it to be true, and from malice. The paper written by Dr. Cantlie is not on oath and it is not for me to take any notice of it. If there is anything affecting the health of a person in prison it is for the executive to look after him and see that no injury results, and it is quite open to the Governor either to remit the hard labour, which I consider it my duty to order, or to shorten the punishment if the interests of the case require that such action should be taken. It is my duty to pass the sentence that I have done and if there should be any reason for the Executive will take care that no injury results from the confinement inflicted. As to the statement made by Mr. Roddy, I must say it seems somewhat incomprehensible that Mr. Roddy who was in Court at the time and heard the allegations made that Mr. Fraser-Smith acted on his legal advice did not come forward and give evidence in connection with the intervention of a party such as solicitor was a consideration that weighed with the jury in finding that the prosecution had been under-taken bona fide. In any case Mr. Roddy's statement now comes too late. With regard to these other matters you have stated that you did before the jury, but were not allowed to say on oath, and you also stated to them that you believed they would give as much effect to them whether you were on oath or not. I regret that it is my painful duty to pass sentence upon men who should never have been guilty of such an offence.

Ward, but merely the ordinary business which one can imagine almost daily takes place in a newspaper office. Reporters must constantly be bringing in reports of scandals of all kinds, offending all sorts of people, and I should think that editors always insist on such reports, which may prove the graces of their being submitted to them in writing. And yet, according to the Chief Justice, it was on that date that the men hatched the alleged wicked and corrupt conspiracy for which a Hongkong special jury, by a majority of four, convicted them. I confidently repeat that there is not a title of direct evidence to support any such conclusion, nor can I see on what such an inference could be based.

Mr. Fraser-Smith, it must be admitted by everybody, adopted the proper course with Mr. Ward's statement. Without apparently saying anything further, he solicited the services of Inspector Quincey to make inquiries, and what was better still, he asked the Registrar-General to make inquiries. Mr. A. B. Roddy, of Messrs. Holmes and Roddy, Mr. Roddy advised that it was a case for the Protector of Chinese, and that as a matter of fact, fair-play Minihennett should be written to and informed what was being done. And this course was faithfully followed.

No doubt it was a very serious blunder on Mr. Roddy's part to advise Mr. Fraser-Smith not to call him as a witness at the trial, but it is quite conceivable, to the legal mind at least, that he honestly believed his giving evidence would only be wasting time, as these articles seemed to be not the slightest proof of conspiracy, but the verdict. That Mr. Roddy's affidavit was true in every respect, was clearly shown by Mr. Fraser-Smith's letter to Minihennett, by the editorial in the *Telegraph*, and by Mr. Fraser-Smith's statements at various times during the trial. But admitting the oversight, surely British Justice, especially where the liberty of the subject is concerned, is not in the habit of punishing innocent men for the short-comings of their legal advisers. That, however, very clearly has been done in this case.

Mr. Fraser-Smith called on the Registrar-General and handed him the written statement. Mr. Mitchell-Innes read the paper, and there were some conversations regarding it ensued. There are some discrepancies between Mr. Mitchell-Innes' evidence and Mr. Fraser-Smith's assertion, as to what actually took place at this interview, but they are of little moment, as it is perfectly clear from the Registrar-General's course of action that Mr. Fraser-Smith left it quite to his discretion to take what steps the circumstances demanded—to institute inquiries and not according to the result of such inquiries. The Registrar-General requested to see Mr. Ward, and after seeing him, handed the written statement to the Acting Superintendent of Police. Again I say, up to this point there is not the slightest proof of conspiracy, and not the vaguest inference of any improper collusion between Mr. Fraser-Smith and Mr. Ward. Until the former told the latter that the Registrar-General wished to see him, the subject does not seem to have been even discussed or mentioned between them from the day Ward wrote it. Everything tends to this belief, and there is absolutely no grounds for any other conclusion. It is abundantly clear that after leaving the statement with the Registrar-General, Mr. Fraser-Smith's connection with the affair ceased. This is conclusively shown by Mr. Ward's action when asked to sign the information, and his statement to the jury both of which were fully corroborated by independent and unimpeachable testimony of Major-General Gordon, and Mr. W. M. B. Arthur, first clerk at the Magistrate's. The importance of this can hardly be overestimated. Mr. Fraser-Smith had nothing to do with filling the information, and he could not possibly have been aware that any such thing was contemplated, as General Gordon accidentally met Mr. Ward at the Central Station and there and then induced him to go into the clerk's office and sign the paper, which he did with much reluctance and on the distinct understanding that his so doing was a mere matter of form, as the Police were not present in the Police Court during Minihennett's trial before the magistrate, he was not called as a witness, and his name was not even mentioned throughout the entire proceedings. In face of these plain facts, by what manner of argument, or from what inferences, four special jurors found that this gentleman had been engaged in a vile conspiracy to injure a fellow-man, it would interest the Hongkong public to know, the more especially as such finding means a grave miscarriage of justice and a grievous and irreparable wrong to the two men now undergoing a degrading and undeserved punishment. Perhaps some one of the four jurors will explain.

As regards Mr. Ward it is plain enough that Major-General Gordon absolved him from all responsibility for signing the information. In the witness-box Major-General Gordon distinctly stated that the prosecution was instigated by him, after consultation with the Crown Solicitor, on behalf of the Government, and that he took the whole of the responsibility on his own shoulders. Had this important declaration on influence with the jury? Apparently four of these gentlemen totally ignored it, although of itself it was sufficient to exonerate the defendants. The Government undertakes a prosecution with its eyes wide open, and only after making necessary inquiries to test the genuineness of the information on which it is proceeding; it utilizes the unwilling services of one of Mr. Fraser-Smith's employees to sign the information, without asking Mr. Fraser-Smith's permission, and then sends to hard labour for six months, on the casting vote of one jurymen, two men against whom no evidence whatever was adduced, and one of whom (Mr. Ward) moreover, was clearly entitled to Government protection. It is a most scandalous business, and I am sure the public will agree in this opinion.

What would direct the attention of your readers to the lucid, concise, and masterly summing-up of the Chief Justice. Unfortunately it is not fully reported, doubtless owing to the difficulty, the reporters have in following his lordship, but it nevertheless clearly enough indicates his experienced views. His lordship laid it down that, no matter what had taken place previously, if when the statement was handed to the Registrar-General the defendants believed in its truth, "that there was anything in it," to use the Chief Justice's own words, then there was no conspiracy and there must be an acquittal. "And Mr. Fraser-Smith," said his lordship, "evidently believed there was something in the statement he laid before the Registrar-General." And yet in the face of this, these four special jurors deliberately ignored his lordship's plain direction. "If Mr. Ward voluntarily laid the information, and without the consent and knowledge of Mr. Fraser-Smith, then Mr. Fraser-Smith had no hand in any conspiracy and the defendants must be acquitted." Is it not plain that Mr. Ward, then, was not a party to the conspiracy? If Mr. Fraser-Smith could not possibly have known the information was going to be filled and could not possibly have given his sanction to Ward? If it is not patent to the dullest perception that Ward himself did not know anything about laying the information being contemplated until General Gordon actually met him in the Police compound and walked him direct into the Registrar-General's office, then how could any man have conceived the possibility of any two men, less than two men in the position of

these unfortunate defendants, not merely conspiring to ruin a person of Minihennett's class and social position but actually concocting the frightful social history detailed in Mr. Ward's statement? Such a thing is quite impossible, and it must not be overlooked that the truth of a good deal of this story was shown in the witness-box to be sufficiently founded on more than justify the independent action taken by Mr. Fraser-Smith on legal advice, in laying the matter before the Protector of Chinese.

A most careful analysis of the whole case and the Judge's summing-up convinces me thoroughly that the verdict was alike against the weight of evidence and his lordship's ruling, that there was nothing whatever to justify a conviction, and consequently that both Mr. Fraser-Smith and Mr. Ward have been unfairly convicted and are unjustly imprisoned. With regard to Mr. Fraser-Smith especially, there is not a scintilla of evidence of conspiracy in any form; he appeared to have taken every precaution in dealing with the statement handed to the Registrar-General and in no way exceeded his legal rights, and this is the only matter in which his name appears throughout the whole business. The allegations of malice in a certain newspaper article are beyond the question, the said article having appeared long after the date on which the conspiracy is said to have been completed; and the other insinuations as to malicious motives are unworthy of a moment's consideration.

A grievous injustice has been done, and these two men are suffering punishment and degradation for an offence which is quite apparent from the evidence, they never committed. One of the first principles of good government is even-handed justice, therefore it is to be hoped that His Excellency the Acting Governor will thoroughly investigate the matters dealt with above, and on discovering (as he must) that a wrongful verdict was returned by a small majority of the jury, exercise his prerogative by ordering the release of Messrs. Fraser-Smith and Ward from a punishment to which they ought never to have been subjected. In England twelve men have to be unanimous to find a person guilty of conspiracy in Hongkong, in dealing with the statement handed to the Registrar-General, it is sufficient to ruin and degrade two innocent men for life. In England a minority of one is equivalent to an acquittal. When shall we have that needed Court of Appeal for Criminal Cases? It is wanted badly in this colony.

I am, Sir,  
Your faithfully,  
"LEGAL"

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1890.

OPENING OF THE FOOTBALL SEASON.

H. K. FOOTBALL CLUB v. UNITED SERVICES.

This first Rugby Game of the season was played at Happy Valley on the 20th inst. The teams were composed as follows:—

UNITED SERVICES.

Forwards.

Capt. Macdonald, R.N. Lieut. Browning, R.N.  
Capt. Henderson, M.A. & S. H. A. Leishman, R.N.  
Capt. Robinson, M.A. & S. H. Lieut. Colman, R.N.  
P. Dundas, M.A. & S. H. O. Boyle, R.N.  
Lieut. Elliot, R.N.  
Lieut. Clark, M.A. & S. H. E. G. Young, R.E.  
Three-quarter backs.  
J. Jackson, M.A. & S. H. Dr. Moore, R.N.  
E. M. Blair, R.E.  
Full-back.  
H. B. Kitch.  
HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

Forwards.

A. Chapman, E. B. Shepherd.  
E. Stevens, W. Newton.  
G. Wheeler, J. Anderson.  
Half-backs.  
Three-quarter backs.  
Gow, Addison.  
Full-back.  
Ross Thomson.

Despite the warmth of the weather the game was fast and well contested throughout, the severe scrimmaging, however, told its tale even before half-time. The club though overmatched played pluckily throughout and when they have had a little more practice should be able to hold their own against any combination at the Rugby Game.

At 4.45 Boyle kicked off for the Services from the Bowling-green end, the club having the advantage of the wind, the ball was almost immediately taken into touch near the club's goal owing to one of their three-quarters not handling the ball quickly enough. Shortly after this by good play on the part of the forwards the ball was taken to the Services quarters, some good passing by the Services three-quarters now followed and Young by a smart run gained the first try, although he was stopped just on the line by Atkinson. Boyle misjudged the place kick and the club now pulled themselves together and took the ball to their opponent's quarters; the club forwards, however, were very erratic in their kicking. Although the halves played very well they had very few opportunities of feeding their three-quarters. From a very wide pass by the Services three-quarter Atkinson secured the ball and running strongly placed it right behind the Goal. Thomson's attempt was, however, a failure, and with the game standing at a try each half-time was called.

During the latter half of the game the Club forwards fell away sadly and the Services three-quarters playing a splendid game soon carried the ball towards the club's goal. Blair had Moore were particularly prominent at this stage of the game. Twice, however, Brown and Atkinson by smart runs carried the ball back to the Services quarters. They were not backed up properly and the ball was soon returned. Blair now by a very dodgy run obtained the second try for his side, but the kick, a fairly easy one, failed utterly. In the last few minutes of the game Moore managed to get behind the Club's goal line and Hugh essayed the place kick without success. Nothing further was scored and the result was a victory for the United Services by three tries to one.

Besides the already mentioned Henderson, Hugh and Leishman played well for the Services, while Stevens, Chapman, and Dow distinguished themselves for the Club. In goal the Services were backed up by any of the club's players during the last few seasons. We hear that the *Wanchow* and *Toonan*, which were both badly damaged by collision on the 6th instant, are in a fair way of being patched up, so that they will be able to leave before the winter sets in. The native divers did their work wonderfully well, considering they could not see in the muddy water and it required more than ordinary powers of resisting cold. As to the cause of the collision, it would not be right to give an *ex post facto* opinion, which might be as untrue as it is legal; but some may feel surprised that such an accident took place in broad daylight, as at bright a morning as one could wish for, in water that could hardly be called narrow, more particularly as both steamers were going the same way against the tide, both having good water and experienced pilots, and being well officered, etc. No doubt some of the crew will be "blame" damaged, and this might be thrown on the occurrence. The same contemporary on the 18th inst. that the *Wanchow* arrived here (Shanghai) yesterday from Newcastle, and anchored below the

THE RECENT DEATH IN THE GAOL.

The inquiry into the death of a Chinese prisoner, who died in Victoria Gaol on the 7th inst. was continued by Mr. Woodhouse in the Gaol on the 11th inst. The jury were—Messrs. J. Armstrong, D. Wood, and E. Sequeira. Dr. Margaret said: "The prisoner was admitted to the gaol on the 7th of July. He then put himself to hard labour for one week, and on the 14th of July he was put on hard labour until the 1st of August. This was 'crank labour,' the hardest labour in this institution, that is given for punishment." On the 5th of August, he was put on light labour until the 10th of August, when he was again put on hard labour until the 20th of August. He was again put on light labour until the 1st of September, when he went to the hospital. On the 2nd of October he was placed in the hospital, and on the 7th of October he died of dysentery, and was buried in the cemetery on the 10th of October."

On the 10th of October he was buried in the cemetery on the 10th of October."

all right, and then had the usual light labour until the 20th of October, when he was to have been placed on a flogging, but owing to his weak and ill appearance, he was not placed on it but sent to the Hospital on the following day, to be put under observation. On the 26th of October, he complained of dysentery. I prescribed for him, and he improved a little, but had a relapse, and died on the 7th November. The dysenteric symptoms disappeared two or three days before he died, and it was then thought he was out of danger. The actual cause of death was syncope.

Dr. Cantlie said he held a *post mortem* of the deceased. The body was that of a young man. The internal organs were almost entirely destitute of fat. This was most marked. The heart was healthy, but the lungs were suffering from old standing pleurisy. The intestines were healthy, but the liver was dark purple, the spleen the same and reduced to about one-third its normal size. The kidneys were healthy. The lower four inches of the small gut and the whole of the large gut was the seat of dysenteric disease. He was of opinion that the cause of death was exhaustion resulting from dysentery. He was of opinion that his treatment had done something to do with his death. He considered his medical treatment after he was taken ill most judicious, and that the physical labour which he had to undergo was made suitable to his physique, but he thought the punishments inflicted, in the form of deprivations of diet, rendered him liable to succumb to any disease which might attack him. He thought that naturally the man was fairly strong. When he saw him, after death, he was extremely emaciated, attributable to the disease, but he was rather more so than he should have expected from mere dysentery. There were signs of insufficient nourishment, and the frame was altogether too emaciated for fourteen days dysentery. He had heard the details of his punishments, and was of opinion that they had to do with his emaciated condition to a considerable extent. He was aware that the punishment diet of rice and water was 12 oz. per day on that punishment the inmates must waste. This would render him more liable to succumb to any disease which might attack him. He had been informed that another prisoner in the same ward was suffering from dysentery at the same time, and that three days before the man died he was apparently recovering, that bread was served out in the regulation manner, and that the other man refused his bread as he had heard it was not good for him to take, but that the deceased ate not only his own bread but his fellow-prisoners'. If such was the case the act was sufficient to occasion the man's death. The man who refused the bread recovered.

Louis Flores, Hospital warder, said the statement made by Dr. Cantlie with regard to the deceased eating the bread, was perfectly correct. The amount of bread served to each prisoner was half a pound.

Dr. Cantlie (re-called) said—The diet for prisoners on sentences of six months and under was only fit for men at absolute rest. For men on hard labour the food should be more generous. By absolute rest he meant a man ought almost to be in bed, the food being only sufficient for a man to take the amount of exercise absolutely necessary. The punishment diet was not sufficient even for a man at absolute rest. He considered the continuation for six days of penal diet injurious, but if one day's full ration interposed between the six days, the effect would not be so injurious. He considered six days should be the utmost length of treatment, and extension of that time, even with the intervention of one day's ration, would be highly dangerous. He did not think it possible that this man's death was caused by the treatment he underwent in prison, but he was of opinion that it aggravated the dysenteric disease. He was of opinion that the treatment did not occasion the dysentery, it only rendered the disease more serious. He was certainly of opinion that rice and water alone is an insufficient diet for natives in this country, no matter in what quantities it may be given.

This concluded the evidence.

The jury found that deceased died of dysentery, and were of opinion that the continued deprivation of proper food, to which the deceased was subjected, greatly aggravated the disease from which he died.

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An inquiry was held this forenoon (22nd inst.) at the Magistrate by Mr. Woodhouse into the circumstances attending the death of Wong Leung Tuck, better known as the "King of Siam," and who at one time was employed by us as a dramatic critic, was found in an unconscious state with severe wounds about his head on the 6th instant at the foot of an embankment near the top of Robinson Road, and taken to the Civil Hospital where he died on the 15th instant. Dr. Atkinson, Superintendent of the Civil Hospital said that the man when admitted to the Hospital was suffering from severe wounds about the head which could have resulted from a bad fall. Inspector Perry stated that there were no suspicious circumstances connected with the case as the unfortunate old man had evidently got off the road during the night and tumbled over the embankment into a side-channel which would inflict the injuries that were about his head. He was about 70 years of age, and was generally supposed to be insane. In his finding, of an accidental death, Mr. Woodhouse said he was glad to notice that the Press had taken such kindly notice of the deceased. He was a most harmless old creature, and his death, he was certain, would be very much regretted by all who had known him. *Requiescat in pace*.

THE "WANCHOW" AND "TOONAN" COLLISION.

Touching the latest collision case the *New-Chung* correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* wrote under date of the 10th instant as follows:—

"The first hard blow from the north commenced last night. It is now to-day, and the wind is moderating. Thus far there has been scarcely any frost, and the native prognostications of an early winter are not warranted by any of the signs appearing during the last few seasons. We hear that the *Wanchow* and *Toonan*, which were both badly damaged by collision on the 6th instant, are in a fair way of being patched up, so that they will be able to leave before the winter sets in. The native divers did their work wonderfully well, considering they could not see in the muddy water and it required more than ordinary powers of resisting cold. As to the cause of the collision, it would not be right to give an *ex post facto* opinion, which might be as untrue as it is legal; but some may feel surprised that such an accident took place in broad daylight, as at bright a morning as one could wish for, in water that could hardly be called narrow, more particularly as both steamers were going the same way against the tide, both having good water and experienced pilots, and being well officered, etc. No doubt some of the crew will be 'blame' damaged, and this might be thrown on the occurrence. The same contemporary on the 18th inst. that the *Wanchow* arrived here (Shanghai) yesterday from Newcastle, and anchored below the

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JAPAN'S NAVAL FORCES.

The *Tokyo Shimbun* has a leading article under the heading of the "Japanese Navy," professing to be based on the remarks of an official in the Government. Says our contemporary:—The system of defence of a nation should be based on some standard or other. England for instance has war-ships of a gross tonnage of 650,000 tons, and stands above France in that respect; but if we deduct from the number some 300,000 tons for vessels required to defend the numerous territories and colonies possessed by England, we shall find that the power only 350,000 tons to defend the mother country. The tonnage of war ships possessed by France is about the same, and therefore the naval forces of England and France are equal and well-matched. There are other European nations which are equipped with navies for the defence of their coasts, but England and France are by far the greatest naval powers in Europe. Now to solve the question of what shall be taken as a standard for the Japanese navy, we must consider what naval powers we have to compete with. Looking at the different Oriental nations, we find that China is the only one powerful enough to enter the field with Japan; but to decide Oriental affairs, power is not the only thing to be considered. In the West as well as in the East. Of the European Powers, England's interests require that she should act in combination with China, and Japan must therefore, in viewing the Chinese naval force, take what is well the Pacific force of England. The eastern squadron of England is very powerful compared with those of other European nations in the East; its force, though subject to occasional changes, may fairly be taken at something like 40,000 tons. China has numerous small ships of war stationed in her larger rivers, but as they are only fit for use in rivers and inland seas, they may be taken as being of about 100 tons at 80,000 tons. That is to say we shall not be much beyond the mark if we regard the combined naval forces of China and England as equal to 120,000 tons, and take this figure as the standard for deciding on the naval force necessary for the proper defence of our country. Now let us look at the present state of the Japanese Navy. The gross tonnage of ships of war over 400 tons is only 56,000 tons, a figure less than the Chinese by 24,000 tons and less than the united Chinese and English fleets by 64,000; and as to our ships, with the exception of the two now in course of construction, in France and one in Yokohama, we have no ships which will not be surpassed by any Chinese or English ship, the rest do not at all come up to the mark. There is here plain necessity for increasing our naval forces, the present state of which is truly miserable. To develop our naval force, we must have ships of war built, and the questions of what kind of ships are required, and how their power is to be computed, have to be considered. A good fleet should comprise all kinds of ships required for various emergencies, and the proper choice of ships to organize a fleet will much depend on the form and position of the country to be defended as well as the circumstances of possible enemies. Some say that as Japan is surrounded by seas numerous ships are required, and therefore, if necessary, size should be sacrificed to number; but this is an incorrect view. Large ships of war are more effective than small vessels, and fighting ships, to be really effective, should be over 4,000 or 5,000 tons. England possesses numerous ships of war of several thousand tons; one of the largest in the world at present, being as much as 14,000 tons. We should be guided by this, and keeping the size of the ships of the possible "antagonist" in view, should be able to form a proper opinion. Finally, for the calculation of our naval forces, we should take the tonnage as a basis, instead of the number of ships.

VISCOUNT KAWAYAMA'S OPINION.

A few days ago, writes the *Yokohama*, some person calling on Viscount Kawayama, Minister of Marine, asked him whether the Bill for increasing the Navy, rumored to be now under deliberation in the Cabinet, would not necessarily add to the burdens of the people, and whether it might not be injudicious to bring forward such a scheme, just when public opinion is in favour of reducing taxation. He was answered that those in office are well aware of the necessity of diminishing taxation, and developing material resources, but the Navy of this country is at present insufficient to serve as a national defence, and without a sufficient national defence it is idle to talk of developing the material resources of the country. To make the Navy sufficient for the means of enabling the people to protect their industries in peace and security. "When I think of the present condition of our Navy, the Viscount is represented to have said, 'I am so tormented by anxiety that I can neither eat nor sleep.'"

The same journal reports that a Bill for increasing the navy will surely be one of the chief questions submitted to the Diet; and that a certain member of the House of Peers had remarked with regard to the Bill that a proposal to increase the Navy is not unreasonable, but that to bring it forward in the first session of the Diet would be a "wild plan" on the part of the Government. He said that members of the House of Representatives who are personally well disposed to the proposition may be constrained to oppose it owing to the pledges given by them to their constituents. This nobleman therefore recommended the postponement of the Bill until the second session of the Diet.

KOREA.

The *Chinese Times* of the 8th instant contains a very able leader on the objects and meaning of the Chinese Imperial mission lately despatched from Peking to Seoul, the capital of Korea, from which we take the following summary:—In the face of a strong Power, it says, China will allow her claim to suzerainty over one of her vassal States to gradually dwindle away into a tradition while in the face of a complacent power like England, or a weak one like Korea, she will assert it vigorously. The despatch of two Imperial commissioners to Seoul, ostensibly to condole with the King of Korea on the death of the Queen-Dowager, is an unmistakable assertion of China's paramount power which certain foreign advisers have been trying to persuade the King of Korea to refuse to recognize. The King will have to come outside the city to meet the commissioners, and he will have to *honor* to the Edict of Condolence, which "will then be conveyed into the palace, not, as we understand the programme, through any gate or archway, but carried over the city wall on a bridge erected for the occasion and richly decorated with silk." The *Times* goes on to demonstrate how ably the Chinese have "continued to preserve on their frontiers a continuity of friendly subject States," ruled by a paper wall, but yet effectively. This worked very well until the advent of foreigners on the scene, but such a ceremony as the



**SUPREME COURT.**  
**IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.**

(Before the Full Court.)  
November 25th, 1890.

THE MARINE LOT QUESTION SETTLED.

Judgment was delivered by their lordships yesterday in the suit which the Hon. P. Ryrie, as a trustee for the City Hall, brought against the Acting Attorney General with a view to restraining the Government from filling in the Harbour in front of the said Trustees' property. Mr. Robinson, instructed by Messrs. Denny and Messop, was for the plaintiffs; the Acting Attorney-General appeared in person.

The plaintiff is a merchant and member of the Legislative Council of the colony, and the defendant is sued under section 183 of Ordinance 13 of 1873, which provides the means of bringing suits against the Crown in the name of Hongkong, under the authority of a local Ordinance, are engaged in large reclamations of the Harbour of Hongkong along its southern boundary; and the plaintiff claims that as the Crown's lessee of marine lot 83 his property will be injuriously affected, and has filed a petition praying that the Government, its officers, contractors and agents, should be restrained from proceeding with the works in front of this lot, as the effect of such reclamation will be to interfere with his right of access and proximity to the sea, convert his holding into an inland lot and thus diminish the value of his property. The matter comes 'at present before the Court in the form of a rule calling upon the Crown to show cause why a restraining injunction should not be granted, and the Government, its agents and contractors, from filling up the harbour in front of marine lot 83, by Ordinance 16 of 1890.

of minute detail. The Prayers for the Reclamation Ordinance—was passed to the Council on the 10th of June, 1887, on a scheme for the reclamation of the foreshore opposite the City of Victoria, and the preamble states that "Whereas the foreshore of the Harbour of Victoria is in process of silting up to the detriment of the health and commerce of the colony, and it is expedient to encourage such process and to provide for the frontage and wharves and for the means of level land for building and for the roads and quays and piers and along the sea front of the City of Victoria is insufficient to meet the growing wants of the colony; and it is expedient to enlarge the same &c." The 2nd section declares that the works referred to in the Ordinance are for the improvement of the colony and for a "public purpose" within the meaning of the Act. The 3rd section, which is the operative part of the Ordinance, states that "The Government shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to carry out the works according to certain plans which are open to inspection. The 4th section enumerates the works authorised by the Ordinance. The 5th enables the Governor to remove all obstructions to the work, as piers, wharves, &c. The 6th section is of rather a

sweeping nature, and it is as follows:—“All the lands and foreshore and bed of the sea to be reclaimed under this Ordinance and all the land occupied by the present Praya roadway and wall along the line of the intended reclamation is hereby declared to be absolutely the property of the Crown free from any restrictions whatever, and the Governor shall have power, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, to deal with the same and to dispose of the same, whether building or any other purpose in connection with and to as full an extent as in the case of other Crown lands and also propose, grant rights or supposed rights and easements or supposed easements of any persons or class of persons, whether Crown leaseholders or licensees or otherwise to the uses or possession or occupation of, in, over, or in any way in relation to such land foreshore, bed of the sea, embankment, reclamation or Praya roadway and wall, or in relation to any wharf, landing place, pier or other place situated thereupon, are hereby declared to be absolutely extinguished and determined.” The 7th section states that a large majority of the Crown lessees have declared their readiness to pay a share of the expense of the reclamation; the Governor will agree to grant them a equitable proportion of the land reclaimed in front of their properties in return for the form of agreement appended to the Ordinance which gives effect to the equitable rights of the Crown Lessees which the Secretary of State pointed out as

which the Secretary of State pointed out back as the year 1857, and that by Government notification also, and also the claim of the Crown to the land is asserted as notified. (See *Governor's Gazette* of 17th March 1857.) It is also enacted that a plan showing how much land allotted to each leaseholder shall be exhibited at the land office with the amount to be contributed by him, and within two months from the publication of the schedule of allotments lessees are required to state whether they are prepared to enter into the proposed agreement, and within another month the Governor may enter into the agreement with those who desire to come into the arrangement. Sub-section 6 of sec. 7 enacts as follows:—“In case any lessee shall not signify his assent to enter in the manner and within the time provided in sub-sections 2 and 3 of this section, he shall have no claim to any compensation in respect of any allotment of his lot by reason of the said works, but the Governor may if he thinks award to him such a sum of money or such Crown lease of new land as he, in his absolute discretion, may think sufficient as and by way of compensation for any injury that such lessee may have sustained by the said works.” Section 8 is: “Except as in this Ordinance provided no marine lot-holder or other person shall be entitled, as against the Crown, to any damages or compensation for the depreciation or ruin of his property or for any injury or loss caused by or resulting either directly or remotely from the execution of the said works.” From examination of the affidavits read in the matter and the counterpart of the Crown lease of M. lot 8, which was put in by the Acting Attorney-General, it appears that in 1866 the Governor for and in behalf of Her Majesty devised to Mr. Ryrie, Mr. Alexander Turing, and Mr. J. McDouall a piece of ground abutting on the Praya and containing 28.8 square feet. Its northern boundary abutted on Government ground, and it is about 50 feet from the Praya wall. The southern and eastern boundaries are also on Government ground, and the western boundary is on the public street. The annual rent is a nominal sum of \$5, and the rent reserved was \$1 per annum, and it was granted to these three gentlemen, as trustees, as a site for a City Hall. The lessees have attached names to a declaration that although the value of the site is considerable the demise has been made of Her Majesty's favour without pecuniary consideration, but upon the condition these premises shall not be used nor any part of them for any other purpose than a City Hall, and in case of forfeiture, and they have covenanted not to sublet, mortgage or sell, or make any other use of the site than that for which it was granted. Whenever the before-mentioned site is to be sold, the Government lots—as to the high price paid to the Government for them, because of their access and proximity to the sea, the high rents reserved and their greater value in the market when they came to be sold—little need be said in these respects about this so-called lot 82, which sold practically nothing and cannot be let, sold or mortgaged. It has been shown that any right of access to the lot was enjoyed by the plaintiff more than

one of the public, and from the nature of the institution and the limitation to its uses, it cannot make the least difference whether it is 50 feet or 5,000 from the sea, provided the present road is not narrowed, and it is admitted that it is to be widened to 75 feet. If, however, any actionable wrong has been done, or is about to be done, damages would meet the case. An injunction would be out of the question. In this country, although it has been suggested that a perpetual injunction could be granted, that is not the law. The public works of any kind, however desirable, could be undertaken, for any person by his own motion might stop their prosecution, even when commenced for months as the Praya works have been, after such expense had been incurred and contracts entered into. But apart from the merits of this particular case, whatever may be the rights of this or any other bona fide holder, the jurisdiction of the Court is ousted by the Praya Reclamation Ordinance. The Legislature has, in sec. 7, sub-sec. 6, enacted that persons or bodies who have not commenced under sub-sec. 2 and 3 shall have no claim to compensation in respect of any depreciation of his lot by reason of the said works, and the Governor is vested with absolute discretion as to awarding compensation to those who have not come into the agreement. If the plaintiff did attempt to come in under the agreement and was not permitted, or if he was refused any compensation by the Governor, still this Court cannot help him, for section 8, sub-sec. 8 extinguish all rights and remedies except those provided by the Ordinance in respect of compensation for injury as the Governor may decide. It is urged that section 8 amounts to confiscation of private rights, and that the Ordinance is *ultra vires*,—that the Queen cannot derogate from her own grant, and cannot, by a legislative act, take away what has been granted in her executive capacity. I confess I should have liked to have seen a tribunal constituted to inquire whether there were any rights and to declare them. It is some-

what absurd, however, to suppose that where public improvements in a colony are needed that one or more lessees are entitled to block them. But of course their rights ought to be ascertained and compensated. To say, however, that because a man has had certain rights in the harbour he is always to have whatever public requirements of the State are not reasonable; and that in lieu of legal action giving him a remedy, his interests should be remedied by adequate damages. The Thames embankment cases illustrate how owners may be injured by public works, and how they are compensated. But the Act of the legislature is supreme and binding on this Court, and although its action may even take away certain rights tyrannously we cannot interfere. The remarks of Chief Justice Cockburn in *Phillips v. Eyre*, 4 L. R., 2, 49, are in point. The Ordinance is made by the Council, and with the consent of the Legislature, and is duly asserted to be the law of the colony. The powers conferred by the charter of the colony (see Letters Patent 20th January, 1888, revoking the charter of 5th April, 1843, and granting a new charter). The charter, whilst conferring legislative power on the colony, reserves to Her Majesty a concurrent, not paramount power of legislating by order in Council, and reserves the power of disallowing any Ordinance. The *Praya Reclamation Ordinance* has not only not been disallowed but confirmed, as appears by *Gassett* notification (see judgment of Cockburn, C.J.,) by the effects of confirmation of the Ordinance by Her Majesty on the recommendation of her responsible Ministers and honorable Parliament. The Colonial Laws Validity Act, 28 and 29, Vic., c. 63, does not in what respects only colonial legislation may be void for repugnancy, whilst a later case (*Powell v. The Appello Candle Co. N.S. Appeal cases*) and the cases therein cited and referred to affirm previous decisions that Colonial Legislatures within their own jurisdiction have plenary powers of legislation, and are supreme within their own limits. To put the matter shortly, I am of opinion that if the Legislature has caused action at all, he is not entitled to an injunction, but only to a declaration. Second, that any such declaration which he might have is taken away by the Ordinance which rests in the Governor the power of saying what, if any, compensation should be allowed. (See judgment of Lord Macnaghten in the Mayor and Councillors of *Pietermaritzburg v. Natal Land Colonization Co.*, 13 Appeal Cases, 478; and *Lyons v. Fishmongers Co., Eng. and I. Appeals*.) Rule discharged, with costs.

Mr Justice Clinko said—I agree that this application should be dismissed on the two-fold grounds—(1) that the case, apart from the Ordinance, is not one for an injunction, and (2) that the words comprised are not authorized by an Act of the Legislature. It may be that the Crown lessee, holding an ordinary Crown lease for 99 years with a frontage to the sea, has a right of access from the harbour to his property, with which the Crown might agree in a relative authority, have no right to interfere by virtue of any property he may own elsewhere, and I think that it would be no difference that there was, in the case, the expression, *an intermediate frontage on a public road*. In such a case the access to the two highways, land and water, might be an element of value in the lease entering into the consideration of the parties when the premium was fixed and the net reserved such access, and to take away such access or diminish it to render it more distant might and probably would be an injury to the permanent value of the lease. Whether with reference to the occupation or use of the property. But it has been suggested that it should, I think, have appeared in the affidavit in support of the application that the lease was granted for a limited and limited purpose, such as a wharf and limited purposes, and that it could not be let, sub-let, mortgaged or otherwise assigned or parted with. These restrictions seem to me to go to the root of the plaintiff's application. The lease has a market value at all, and whatever the purposes of a City Hall may be it is not shown that they could not be equally well served if access to the sea were farther distant than it is at present. The plaintiff has, therefore, in my opinion, failed to make out such a case of irreparable injury, or indeed of actual injury, as to warrant the Court in granting an injunction. On the other hand, it is not disputed that the words are within the terms of the Ordinance, and it is suggested that the Ordinance is *ultra vires* because it affects the position of a Crown lessee. It is said that the Crown having originally all the legislative power in its hands cannot by an Act of the Legislature derogate from a lease which it has granted in its executive capacity. As was pointed out during the argument, if this were so, the power of the Local Legislature to provide for public improvement and sanitation would be materially crippled. It might be taken for example, that the Council could make for the consumption, use and upkeep of private drains and sewers, many provisions of the Public Health Ordinance would be void; building Ordinances would be possible, and tramway or railway enterprises could be undertaken except by the Government. It is necessary, however, to go beyond the *argumentum ab inconvenienti*, which perhaps has small place in the Court of law, and to see what the powers expressed to be conferred on the Legislature are, and whether there is an authority for claiming that in the way suggested. In the charter of the colony, Her Majesty, in the exercise of her prerogative, has provided that the Governor by and with the Council may make laws for the better order and good government of the colony, and has reserved to himself only a power

disallowance of laws to induce any person to do or abstain from doing any act, and to amend or repeal or annul any law made by the Legislature. The Ordinance also provides that the consent of the Privy Council is required. Besides the two restrictions expressly reserved in the charter there is, of course, also the restrictive power of the Imperial Parliament, the statutes of which may extend to all or any parts of Her Majesty's dominions. It is clear that if no other restrictions are to be imported into the powers of the Hong Kong Legislature it would be for that body, and not for the Court, to decide whether a particular Ordinance advances the objects of the "peace, order, and good government" of the colony (see *Rei v. the Queen*, L.R. 10 App. 121 (1875), when it was said that the Ordinance "is the best colour for" the Court. With the policy of the Ordinance or the adequacy of the compensation clause in it the Court can have no concern—the competency of the Legislature to pass it is the only question, and it is on this question of competency that the plaintiffs' counsel has sought to distinguish between legislative bodies which are representative and those which are unrepresentative, and between Legislatures established by Act of Parliament and those founded on Royal Charter. It seems to me that the highest authorities ignore and preclude any such distinction. In *Phillips v. Eyre*, L.R. 63, B. 1, based on the power of the Legislature conferred by charter. There the Governor of Jamaica had consented to an Act by which all persons for any act done in good faith in the suppression of a rebellion which had broken out in the island. It was held that this Act was a bar to an action brought in England for false imprisonment and assault committed in the suppression of the rebellion, notwithstanding that it was urged that the Crown by its charter could not confer on the Colonial Legislature a power to deprive a subject of his previously existing rights. In giving the judgment of the Court of Exchequer, Lord Abinger, Willems, J., says (p. 20)—"We are satisfied that constituted Acts of this local Legislature, lawfully constituted, whether in a settled or conquered colony, has, in all matters within its competence and the limits of its jurisdiction, the operation and force of sovereign legislation, though subject to be controlled by the Imperial Parliament." *Reg. v. Burah*, L.R. 3 App. C. 389, dealt with the competence of the Indian Legislature, an unrepresentative body established by Act of Parliament. Lord Selbourne, in giving the judgment of the Privy Council, draws no distinction between the different ways of conferring legislative power. At p. 904 he says—"The established Courts of Justice, where Government arises whether the prescribed mode of (legislation) have been extended, or the necessity determined that question; and the only way in which they can propose and act is by looking to the terms of legislative powers by which, affirmatively, the legislative powers were created, and by which negatively, they are restricted. . . If what has been done in legislation, within the general scope of the affirmative words which give the power, and if it violates no express condition or restriction by which that power is limited (in which category would, of course, be included any Act of the Imperial Parliament at variance with it), it is not for any Court of Justice to enquire farther, or to enlarge constructively those conditions or restrictions." Lastly in *Powell v. the Apollo Cand. Co.*, L.R. 10 App. C. 222, the case of *Reid v. Blyth* was cited and acted upon by the authority for the extent of the powers of the New South Wales Legislature under an Act of the Imperial Parliament. With reference to other cases, the three last mentioned—all of the highest authority—convince me that the same principles prevail, whether the Legislature be representative or not, and whatever may be the manner of its creation. If at all Ordinance of the Legislature of Hongkong is to be deemed purely an Act of the Crown, and valid only so far as it did not derogate from other Acts of the Crown, it seems to me that there would be as much reason to say that it could not be afterwards repealed or altered by another Ordinance as to say that it could not be amended with a right which the Crown has not otherwise conferred. The argument, in fact, if carried to its full length, would be inconsistent with its power of legislation properly so called. Such laws must of necessity include the power to modify, alter, and even destroy existing rights though, of course, the greatest care should be exercised that no injury be inflicted without adequate compensation. I therefore think that "The Praya Reclamation Ordinance, 1889" was within the competency of the Legislature.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column].

## THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—It afforded me, and I am sure also to others of your readers, great satisfaction to read an interesting and able letter of the correspondence who signed himself "Legal," published in Saturday's *Telegraph*. Your correspondent gives a concise, clear, and impartial *resumé* of the entire case, and on several points which myself heard in detail, it was the published report of the trial, and nothing stated that is not abundantly warranted by facts. The conclusion arrived at, that the verdict of the four jurors which in Hongkong unfortunately stands, even in important criminal cases, as the verdict of a whole, was unjustified by direct evidence of any kind whatsoever; that the evidence from beginning to end was overwhelmingly in favor of the defendants; that the statements on oath made by Major-General Gordon, Acting Captain Superintendent of Police, which completely misrepresented Mr. Fraser-Smith's own account of the case, as knowledge of the information against Michaelson, and which ought not to be forgotten, was the actual conspiracy of the Major-General's frank avowal that the entire responsibility for the prosecution against him alone, were totally ignored; that the summing up of the learned Chief Justice, which almost directed an acquittal, was grossly misstated; and that the defendants were in consequence wrongfully found guilty—was a grossly unassailable and will be endorsed by every impartial lawyer in the colony. A great loss to Hongkong has undoubtedly been done, a blot being left in local repute, and it is to be much regretted that the Hon. the Chief Executive, and of course the community to see that respectable Hongkongers, who have committed no crime as yet, should be made to suffer a degrading punishment, through the blundering or grossness of personal prejudices of even such an august tribunal as the special jurors who formed the majority vote, last Wednesday afternoon.

[illegible]

to the effect that when he shot anybody it would be a *woman*, was a deliberate outrage on the Court, which, to my intense surprise, the Chief Justice permitted to pass without severe censure. The man too evidently played a part, and did his utmost to be offensively spiteful and objectionable. His denial of the outrage alleged against him was, of course, only what was to be expected and is to be excused, but he was treading on dangerous and delicate ground when he vainly attempted to sweep away the disagreeable fact, after living with Ah Ngan for six or seven years he was not living with the woman's daughter, the small-cause, simply. But the most important and most suspicious matter in Minhninnet's evidence which struck me, was with reference to the alleged going away to Amoy on the previous Sunday morning of Ah Ngan. The evidence of Inspector Quincey showed that Ah Ngan and her adopted daughter, the girl known as "Chop Dollar," were on board the Douglas Co.'s steamer *Namoa* as passengers for Amoy late on Saturday night. This fact in itself was very suspicious; Ah Ngan was the most important witness against Minhninnet, her absence from the trial was more than desirable, and that her secret departure from Hongkong should be timed at the eleventh hour as it were, can only be regarded, given the specific reference to the opinion of Sir James Russell with grave suspicions. Had it not been for Mr. Goulbourn calling at the *Hongkong Telegraph* office on the Saturday afternoon, Ah Ngan's flight to Amoy would evidently not have been known to the defendants. But that is not all. Inspector Quincey's visit to the *Namoa* would seem to have alarmed the two women, or why did "Chop Dollar," as stated in the letter from the Chief Engineer of the vessel which was read in Court, leave the steamer early on Sunday morning? Is it not a fair inference that she went to inform Minhninnet of the Inspector's visit and inquiries? And is it not quite probable that as a result, Ah Ngan may also, have come to Amoy, and that she did so at departure? It must be remembered that at the Police Court Ah Ngan swore she was on friendly terms with Minhninnet, and was in receipt of \$10 a month from him, and she gave her evidence against him with much reluctance. Minhninnet, in cross-examination by Mr. Fraser-Smith, said he had not seen "Chop Dollar" for about two years; but that he had met Ah Ngan in the street last Sunday morning about 9 o'clock. As the *Namoa* left for the Coast Ports about 8 a.m., Ah Ngan either did not go by that vessel, or Minhninnet was guilty of deliberate perjury. Mr. Fraser-Smith's friend and counsel, Mr. Goulbourn, would seem to have sworn to satisfy themselves on that point. The *Namoa* will be here in a day or two, when it can easily be learned whether or not Ah Ngan went to Amoy; if she went, there should be no difficulty in tracing her, and she would be asked to explain under the oath the above facts of the steamer leaving, the circumstances and at whose instance she took passage to Amoy, and for what reason she disembarked on the Sunday morning. Mrs. Goulbourn, it would appear, could render valuable assistance in these researches. Minhninnet swore he had not seen "Chop Dollar" for about two years, although it was stated in Court that this girl had been living with Ah Ngan at Queen's Road East for some time past. There is also room for some inquiries in this direction.

I must confess, Sir, that the evidence of Mrs. Goulbourn puzzled me greatly; it struck me that she could have told a great deal more than was got out of her if she had felt so inclined. At the Police Court she denied ever having spoken to Miss Ward about Minnie's alleged outrage to the little girl; in the Supreme Court, however, after crying and weeping, she made a most distressing confession, which were not altogether beyond suspicion, she admitted she had spoken to Miss Ward on the subject. My firm impression was and is now, that Mrs. Goulbourn could have thrown a great deal of interesting light on the matter, and that Mr. Ward was well aware of it, but for some reason or other tried his best to shield her from the consequences of her selfish false evidence at the Police Court, and to protect her from a little cross-examination, and being satisfied with answers which, so far as he was personally concerned, were far from satisfactory. That some understanding existed between Ward and the witness was perfectly plain, and that this understanding whatever it may have been was unknown to Mr. Fraser-Smith, was shown by the evidently unexpected question the gentleman asked Mrs. Goulbourn relating to her

gentleman asked Mrs. Goulbourn relating to be visit at his office, a visit which appeared to puzzle the Chief Justice greatly, and which the lady tried to explain in a most helpless and incomprehensible fashion. If the whole truth were known, it would, in my opinion, be found that Mrs. Goulbourn originally gave Mr. Ward information embodied in the document handed by the Editor of the *Telegraph* to the Registrar-General; and afterwards at the Magistrate's was either influenced or coerced into a denial of all knowledge of the transaction, a denial that was strangely confirmed by various suspicious admissions to the Supreme Court. Assuming the statements to be well founded, this would must be held to a very great extent responsible and it would be a grave responsibility to anyone with a conscience, for the unjust conviction and imprisonment of Messrs. Fraser-Smith and Ward.

The extraordinary blunder on the part of Mr. Roddy is not going into the witness box he naturally caused a deal of discussion amongst his brother solicitors in the colony, as that cannot be any uncertainty that, but for his mistaken confidence in the intelligence and impartiality of the special jury, who had been selected of "not guilty," and who manifestly have been returned.

Mr. Roddy frankly admits his error of responsibility, and will no doubt do all in his power to make amends for the painful result caused by his unfortunate error of judgment, making proper representations on the subject to the Governor in Council, etc. But this is one thing more in this connection, which has elicited considerable comment in legal circles and that is; the action of the Chief Justice. In Lordship, in passing sentence chose to be severe, and properly so no doubt, on Mr. Roddy's regrettable and inexcusable *lapse*, but it did not appear to occur to him that his error was not altogether beyond the pale of merited censure. It is a sad fact in all criminal trials where the accused are not defended by counsel, and the duty of the presiding judge is to assist and guide them as far as possible in the interests of justice. Why did not Sir James Russell remonstrate with Mr. Roddy-Smith when the latter had closed his case, that he had not called the promising evidence as to having taken legal advice. Legal opinion in the colony asserts that it was his duty to do so, and his Lordship cannot possibly say the matter "slipped his memory" or that he overlooked it. He was standing up before him, his hand which was holding up, he gave before him, showing that he was in a malicious prosecution, who acted on legal advice, was practically exonerated in deference to Mr. Fraser-Smith at the prosecution I presume have at once plied.

Mr. Roddy in the witness-box with the testimony which was afterwards, but too late, presented in the form of an affidavit, that suggestion, however, was given, for reasons I cannot pretend to fathom explain, but that it ought to have been given only as a matter of justice, is beyond all question. I am glad to hear, that an "industrious" supported petition to his Excellency the Governor, Administrator, the Government is well on its way, as public opinion, so far as I can ascertain

would seem to be unanimous that justice has miscarried in this case, and it cannot be denied that the certain knowledge that two men are suffering what must be extreme hardships for an offence they never committed, is far from pleasant to those who are interested in the good name of the colony, and especially to those who are in any way specially concerned in the administration of justice. That His Excellency will give the petition his most careful consideration goes for the saying, and Mr. Fleming's experience and legal acumen may be accepted as an assurance that justice will be done.

I am, Sir,  
Your's truly,  
**ANOTHER LAWYER.**  
Hempden, 20th November 1860

[We may explain to our correspondent and to all others whom it may concern that Mrs. Goulbourn's visit to this office on the afternoon of the 15th inst. was intended for Mr. Ward, and it was only on being informed that that gentleman had gone up the Canton river on a shooting trip that she requested to see Mr. Fraser-Smith, to whom we know for a positive fact she imparted the information about Ah Ngan and "Chop Dollars" being on board the *Namoa*, bound for Amoy. It may also be added that this lady was believed to be a witness for the defence, and not for the prosecution as turned out to be the case.—*Ed., H.K. Telegraph*].

# TALENT FOR INDIA AND THE FAR EAST.

(BY AN OLD SKEWMAN.)

"Talent" wanted for a "tour through India, and the Colonies"—such was the heading of my advertisement in a leading London paper last month, while I was combining business with pleasure on a trip to the old country. "Talent Wanted!" simple words indeed, and apparently easily understood; but it is only the experienced showman who knows how easily and widely they are misunderstood. It would scarcely be credited by the uninitiated what an amount of trouble and anxiety that short announcement drew upon my devoted shoulders. Within thirty days of its appearance, our local postman had arrived at the conclusion that I was an advertising "tipster," or a member of Parliament receiving congratulations from his admiring constituents. Oh! those letters!! When I contemplate the enormous mass of correspondence now placed in one corner of my sanctum, I am compelled to consider from the quantity whether there is not an overplus of "talent" in the country, and cannot but regret that the supply is evidently far in excess of the demand;—or, may, perhaps, the complaint be repeated, as it has been casually from the chaos of calligraphy received from members of the fair sex. "Young lady, aged 21, good looking, pure contralto voice, perfect musician, R. A. M., L. A., M. B., &c." Would like to travel abroad with good company. Lowest terms, £12 per week and all expenses. Address—"This reads well; an appointment is arranged, and the showman is ready to receive his talented visitor. Twenty minutes after the hour—time is nothing to a busy man: What is this coming through my garden gate? Surely I have made an error and written to the wrong lady. No! no! Not so! No! No! My lady, 21, good looking!" Come in, Madam, pray, be seated. Heaven! The brazen impudence of some people is unfathomable. What's it see? A tall angular female who has at the least been a witness of forty summers and winters; a prominent nose, slightly rubicund at the extremity, mile—I must be diplomatic. If I am any judge of physiognomy, there is trouble ahead. "I answer to my advertisement, madam?" "Miss ——— (you please oh, dear!) Are you the gentleman requiring musical talent for his tour?" "Yes, certainly, if you will give me your pardon." "Oh, then, I have no doubt that I shall suit you exactly. Would you like to hear me sing an play?" "Certainly madam—miss, you will find this an excellent instrument."

With diabolical attempt at a smile the "talent" reaches the piano, and after an enormous amount of stool-twisting, digit-wiggling, and dress-arranging, down come the bony digits with such a bang on our favorite, "grand," that the bachelor friend of mine, whose nervousness is the presence of ladies has carried him behind a screen, all but betrays his presence by being the most exalted jumps he ever attempted. The automatic sympathy ended, the "talent" assumes what she shall sing. "Your own choice," says Madam—Miss? Now for the piece, "The Shadow of a Doubt"; I can not inflict upon you a very long description of the agony we suffered as we heard a delectable Miss—Madam—sing you oblige me by leaving your permanent address, as perhaps it will be necessary for me to telegraph to you. Thank you, good-morning! Phew! [And I am safe once more.] Let me say it is nearly time for my next interview, and here is the letter:—"In reply to, &c., &c., I should very much like to travel. I am very young, but have had great experience on the stage as vocalist and pianist. An interview would, of course, be here she comes, and a pretty girl too. She looks better. . . . How do you do. . . . Are you strange?—he, he, he! he! he! (a merry little laugh) I once knew mamma told me that you were certainly an old gentleman with a bald head. . . . Do you think I shall suit you?" "Well, Miss, at present I really cannot give you a definite reply. You state that you have had great experience." "Oh, yes, for this past few winters I have seen at our Saturday Night School concerts, and played nearly all the accompaniments." "Oh, indeed! I will give you an illustration of your abilities." "Well, I'm scarcely prepared for that, but I know I was going to 'bring you'—and the mamma said she would be the judge of my unpopularity." "So it is, quite unnecessary to discuss the question of selections here." "Yes, I am sure you have a lot of music (looking it over), but can not just see anything that I know." "Oh, indeed. Well, if you will kindly leave your permanent address, &c., &c."

[illegible]

upon me, said, in a quiet, unobtrusive, manner informed me that he was in possession of a sister-in-law who was a brilliant pianist and endowed with a charming voice—"though I may inform you," he said, "that she is not in the first blush of youth!" What is her age, I myself? She is 53!! I could scarcely believe myself, at that moment, the possessor of a charming girl, past the act of a dak bungalow, up-country, or racing to the railway station at midnight after a performance, encumbered with the usual amount of luggage which ladies call "necessaries." His sister-in-law! It may seem unkind, but his daring proposal to me suggests that there was one too many in his family, and so we will let the curtain drop gently, more easily than I fear it would have at the Theatre Royal, Hongkong, after a voice that echoed forth the strains of love, goodness, and charity, a charming young lady was very anxious to join the ranks of the "profession," by becoming a member of my company; but when she discovered that we extended the tour beyond Bombay and Calcutta, she abandoned me by enquiring whether I was not afraid of my people being "killed by Indians?"

What more do my letters tell me?—It would be no very difficult task to occupy the usual space of a three-volume novel in recounting the plain home-stories, which are perfectly visible between the lines of my correspondents' letters—the wife separated from husband, and seeking her own livelihood upon an assumed name; the poor young Miss, who has quarrelled with the parents, and will go to America; rather, than remain another week under the family roof the 'fall creature' whose heart is broken through the abominably cruel behaviour of the gentleman to whom she was to be married next month but upon whose face she will never, never, never gaze again—oh Cupid, you have a lot to answer for, even the sin of attempting to drive love-lisck maidens to the extremity of a tour round the world; the fastidious important lady who is quite agreeable to join my company, providing my testimonials are satisfactory. My friend, Mr. C., of Brompton, is disgusted to be in England, and I felt without a blush, that I was safe upon this point, but I could not refrain from remarking, that I generally found my bankers were my best reference, and as I always made a large advance when desired, without obtaining any strong security from the receivers, I thought that it would be much more reasonable for *me* to receive the references of others. The ladies first, certainly—and I fear that I have devoted so much of my space to the softer sex that I shall be unable to time to tell of the "talent," from comic singers to the "singing boys," and the "singing girls," the varied description of their multitudinous gills are lying in that corner. They deserve a few remarks, and they shall have them at some other opportunity. Well, Madam Marie Rose's engagements are complete for some years to come; Madam Adeline Patti is in receipt of £800 for each concert at which she sings; Mr. Sims Reeves is about to retire from the stage for the fiftieth time; Mr. Santley is in Australia. Where, oh where, am I to obtain my talent? I was never at a grand performance, either musical or dramatic, in London, but I think it is possible to be transported to the other side of the street, Brompton, London! What is there not to be seen, heard, or obtained there? But twenty-five, indeed, I have been rambling for twenty-five years, and yet have seen but a infinitesimal portion of what this world of ours contains. What did you say, dear? Luncheon! All right, I am with you. Readers, adieu.

THOS. F. HUDSON.

**WUCHANG.**

**WUCHANG.**

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

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